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BUMPER CROPS FOR NEW YEAR

AS you sow, so shall you reap, says an ancient copy-book maxim. It has however, acquired a deeper meaning in the context of world shortages of rice. Higher rice yields are dependent on sowing better breeds. A Rice Hybridization project now being run at Cuttack, Orissa, by the Food and Agricultural Organisation has this for its primary object. Nine nations are participating in this scheme to improve yields. Picture shows students examining pollen and studying growth.

NEW VARIETY OF PADDY

HERE is a child of the fields. It is festive season for her when the paddy grains fatten and cling in thick clusters around the stem—a picture of golden yellow swaying in the wind above lush green fields. Before the sickles reap the ripe paddy, she wants to collect a rich bunch by hand and make a feast of it FAO believes in applied modern science and technology for better living standards. This daughter of a Cuttack farmer is one of the beneficiaries of schemes run by the FAO.

From Forest To Parliament

SEE PAGE 5

Ivory Floor In London

BY C. AND D. PLIMMER

"SHOT body, beany point, diseased hollow." Having thus spoken, ruddy, rotund Alfred Yates crouched closer to a gigantic elephant tusk. "He had a hard life, that elephant," Mr. Yates added, write the authors in "Saturday evening Post."

All about the expert, ranged in orderly rows, lay nearly a thousand tusks, from the milk teeth of baby elephants to the brownish, battered-looking tusks of giant African bulls. For Mr. Yates is the foreman of the fifth floor, Building I, St. Katherine's Docks, London, E.I.

To ivory experts, this address is better known as the Ivory Floor. It is where the world's soft ivory comes to be sold quarterly at auctions; buyers visit Antwerp twice yearly to bid in the less commercially valuable hard variety.

"Beany point," for simply "beans," is an ivory infection whose presence indicates that the unfortunate animal probably led a miserable life. A "shot body" means that a hunter's bullet has at some time struck and perhaps penetrated the tusk; ivory cutters often find bullets buried inside. "Diseased hollow" is just what it sounds like — an infected tusk tantamount to an infected tooth. Sometimes the gargantuan dental troubles of elephants ruin the tusks altogether; the tusks become distorted, twisted and rotten.

Because "it takes twenty-one elephants to make a ton of ivory," it is easy to see why, with the encroachments of civilization in Africa, the stuff should be getting scarce.

Despite the efforts of colonial governments and official game wardens, the biggest land animal of them all is approaching extinction.

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To the Ivory Floor come ships and men from distant horizons. Vessels from Mombasa and Zanzibar steam up the River Thames to discharge uninteresting-looking gunny (coarse jute) sacks whose contents may come from the dim depths of an African forest. Most commfercial ivory is African. Little comes from India, and few Ceylon elephants have tusks.

Natives trade tusks for bolts of good cloth, coils of copper wire, tin forks and spoons—anything of real utilitarian value. Tribesmen nowadays are shrewd judges of ivory's value. But although values have altered in Africa, tusks are still transported on the backs of bearers to a railhead or river landing, sometimes all the way to the coast. There, local buyers may immediately auction them off or, in search of a better price, ship them through Mombasa to London and Mr. Yates.

About 80 per cent of the ivory that reaches world markets is "dead"—that is, ivory found where an elephant has died rather than ivory specifically secured by hunting and killing a given beast. Few experts nowadays credit the old legends of "elephants' graveyards"—mysterious hiding-places where elephants allegedly go to die.

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An average tusk weighs about fifty pounds and measures some five to six feet. But there are some whoppers on record.

The world's biggest were the Kilimanjaro tusks, so named because the beast from which they were taken was shot at the foot of that vast mountain. Together, they totalled 460 pounds and, end to end, measured twenty-four feet.

The elephant that bore these monstrous growths was not himself specially large. The hunter who shot him reported that the enormous weight forced him to walk with his head bowed as if he were perpetualy searching for something.

Once an ivory man, always an ivory man. That is the remark you hear as you move among the narrow lanes spider-webbing the London docks, and in the old warehouse where, under Port of London Authority seal, the ivory is stored until sold. The warehouse, built in 1828, stands beside a basin from which a narrow channel leads out beneath a miniature drawbridge to the broad

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WEEK-END FUN

Paul Whiteman, the famous band leader, never could see why some people thought he was fat —even when he tipped the scales at something in the neighbourhood of 250 pounds.

He likes to tell the story of the really stout party who made a million dollars without budging from his comfortable couch. A visitor found him one day wearing a bathrobe with enormous checks, and a number sewed on to each check. "What's the idea of those numbers?" he inquired.

"Watch me," said the rich man. He summoned his butler, yawned and ordered:

"Jeeves, scratch Number 23!"

* * *

The shoemaker was explaining to a complaining customer the reason for the poor quality of his soles. "All the good leather," he said, "is going into steaks."

* * *

A vivacious young Texan shocked her Boston beau by drawing on her gloves as they started down the street on their first date.

"Where I come from," chided the young man, "people would as soon see a woman put on her stockings in public as her gloves."

"Where I come from," retorted the young lady, "they'd rather."

* * *

After the car smashed into the telephone pole, a policeman rushed to the scene. Luckily, no one had been injured.

"How did the accident happen," the officer asked the dazed man who was still sitting behind the wheel.

The driver was silent for a moment. Then he jerked his thumb toward the back seat. "Wife fell asleep," he said.

* * *

It had been a long time since I'd seen Gregg, a fellow I used to work with, and when I accidentally met him on the street I hardly recognized him because he looked so well.

"You must be in the chips," I said, as we shook hands.

"Nope," said Gregg, "but I met the girl of my dreams and I guess we'll be married soon." He was smiling from ear to ear.

"Is that right? You've gone the way of all woman-haters, I see. Tell me, though have your girl's folks accepted you?" I kidded him.

The grin faded from Gregg's face. "Sure have," he said in a pained voice. "I got bawled out yesterday for using a guest towel."

* * *

A prize fighter and his manager, recently come upon prosperous times, came to New York for a big match. The first night they decided to dine at a classy restaurant. Taking his slow-witted charge to one side, the manager cautioned him:

"Don't display your ignorance here. This is a high class joint, so don't ask any questions. Don't let on you never been in a ritzy place like this before. Just let me do all the talking."

The pug remembered his instructions well and everything went smoothly, thanks to a smart waiter. At the close of the meal, the finger bowls were brought in. The fighter was puzzled and, unable to contain himself any longer, he blurted to the waiter:

"Hey, Bud, what're these?"

"Those are finger bowls, sir."

"What are they for?"

"To wash your fingers," the waiter whispered discreetly.

The manager bristled with anger, as he cut their conversation short. "See, stupid," he goaded the boxer, "ask a foolish question, you get a foolish answer."

* * *

The neighbours were complaining of the racket Mrs. Johnson's husband was making.

"All the time he goes around cackling like a chicken," they griped.

"I know," Mrs. Johnson said. "We get tired of it too. Sometimes we think he's not in his right mind."

"But can't you do something for him?"

"Oh, I suppose we could, but we need the eggs.

A business executive stopped his car each morning as he passed a state institution. In the yard one of the inmates was continually going through the motions of winding up and pitching an imaginary ball. Finally, one of his friends asked, "Why do you stop each morning and watch that unfortunate fellow go through his act?"

"Well," answered the executive, "If things keep going the way they are, I'll be there some day catching for that guy and I want to get onto his curves."

* * *

The guide led the party through the museum and stopped near an old fossil.

"Could you please tell me how old this fossil is?" asked one of the members of the party.

"Eight thousand years and five months," replied the guide.

"Why the five months?" asked the visitor.

"Because it was eight thousand years old when I came here, and I have been here five months," was the reply.

The railway traveller picked up a sandwich at the refreshment-room on the station at which the train had stopped. He took a couple of small bites.

"H'm," he grunted, "I haven't come to the ham in this sandwich yet."

"Try another bite," urged the girl behind the counter. The passenger took another bite—a big one. "No, I still can't taste it," he remarked in disgust.

"Ah, you must have taken too big a bite and gone right past it," said the girl.

* *

A woman with a dog in tow was preparing to board a trolley-bus.

"I suppose," she said to the conductor, "if I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat?"

"Of course, madam," the conductor replied politely, "he will be treated the same as other passengers, and can occupy a seat, provided he does not put his feet on it."

'STOCKING THE STREAM'

Long in The Minneapolis Tribune.

WHAT THINGS THEY LOSE!

NOTHING is entirely lost, say the philosophers. Somewhere, at some time, everything appears again—some of it in the red-brick building in a German town, that is labelled "Municipal Lost Property Office," writes Carl Heins, in 'Constanze,' Hamburg.

"Only five per cent of the objects handed in by finders are ever collected by the owners," says the official in charge. "The rest come under the auctioneer's hammer after a year so that the proceeds can go to the finder. But there are exceptions: horses, cows, pigs, monkeys, dogs, cats, goldfish, parrots, and canaries are sold off within six days, because we cannot go on feeding them. Bicycles too, we can keep only for a few months, or we should have to enlarge the premises."

With a shrug, he opens a door leading to a hall, where bicycles are ranked by the hundred — the harvest of three months.

Two cheerful young women wearing pullovers and well-tailored slacks come in. "Has an engagement ring been handed in?" asks one of them.

IDENTIFICATION

"An engagement ring? H'm. When and where did you lose it? What is the hall-mark? Is there any inscription?" The young woman names the day of the loss, and she knows the hall-mark.

"Now, the inscription, and the place where you most likely lost it."

"Richard, 24.12.51," she whispers "but where I lost it I haven't the least idea."

"You're lucky; your ring is here. The date of the loss, the hall-mark and the inscription tally, so we can trust you even without knowing where you lost it." As a final test, the official gallantly tries the ring on the third finger of her left hand.

The two friends are making off happily when, "Just a moment," calls the official. "This ring is valued at 20 marks, which means that you have to pay the finder—an old lady — one mark, plus 20 pfennigs for the office."

The girl pays up, and takes a note of the finder's name and address.

BEST CUSTOMERS

Now the official points to a row of racks and drawers chock-full of vests, panties, brassieres, skirts, blouses, suspender-belts, pyjamas, and gloves.

. . . **"You see, women seem to lose anything, no matter whether it's new or worn. Women are our best customers. Only one man comes in here for every three women or girls."**

A new customer enters: a woman in a simple cotton dress. In a low voice she says that she has lost her purse: contents, one mark. This is serious — anyone who inquires after one mark must be in dire need. What did the purse look like? Yes, very old and torn. There's nothing to be done.

In the British Zone of Germany, explains our friend, there is no legal obligation to declare a find up to the value of three marks — in the rest of West Germany the figure is ten marks. The purse would not be worth more than two marks, would it? Oh, no. The woman goes away in a state of deep distress.

Man Must Sweat

By DR. W. S. S. LADELL

ONLY horses sweat; gentlemen perspire and ladies glow. There can never be productive life in the Tropics until humanity emulates the horse. By all scientific indications man is a tropical animal.

Physiological tests have hitherto failed to show that the black man is any more suited to life in the 'heat' than the white, yet the myth that the Tropics are no place for a white man and that sojourn there saps the mental and physical energy of men from temperate climates still remains. In defiance of that myth, however, Queensland has been successfully settled and there are many prosperous parts in the southern States of America which would be rated as "tropical" from their climate were they anywhere else.

The term "tropical" has come to have a psychological rather than a geographical or climatic meaning; do people complain more of Tropical Fatigue in Rio de Janeiro than they do in Bahrein? They ought to, if such a thing existed, as Rio is within the Tropics and Bahrein outside.

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Human laziness is responsible for this myth. Man, like other animals, produces heat as he lives and the harder he works the more heat he produces. In warm climates the body's problem is to get rid of this metabolic heat. To do so, the superficial tissues warm up to the internal temperature of the body and blood flows into the skin so that it becomes flushed and hot. This hot skin radiates heat to cooler surroundings and cooler air moving over the skin takes up heat from it.

The heat lost by these two routes is adequate at first, but it becomes more difficult as the temperature rises until at 88 degrees F., only if a man is naked and inactive can he get rid of his metabolic heat; if it gets warmer his temperature rises and the third mechanism for heat loss, the evaporation of sweat, becomes important.

The sweat glands begin to produce sweat and as this evaporates from the skin it takes up the heat that could not be got rid of by convection and radiation

Anything impeding heat loss by these two routes will reduce the temperature at which the sweating mechanism comes into play; for example, a poor flow of air over the skin, or, of course, clothing. Similarly an increase in the total amount of heat to be lost will necessitate sweating sooner; this extra heat may be from working muscles— twice as much heat is produced when strolling at two m.p.h. as when sitting quietly— or it may be acquired externally, as by standing in the sun when the heat gained from solar radiation may be more than that produced by walking at 4 m.p.h.

However, by suitable clothing, by keeping out of the sun and in the breeze, and by not putting up heat production by working, a man can usually avoid sweating, but for a productive life in the Tropics a man must be willing to sweat; in vast areas of the world there is poor nutrition caused in part at least by man's temperamental unwillingness to do so. The same physiologically induced laziness leads to economic difficulties and to dirt and disease and a vicious circle is set up. It is dirt, disease and malnutrition that kills in the Tropics, not the climate.

Man's cooling system involves two distinct physiological functions. The first concerns the

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OUR DELHI LETTER

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

DELHI IN STATE OF POLITICAL COMA

Giri Expounds New Theory To Workers

TASK OF FINANCING FIVE-YEAR PLAN

POLITICALLY, New Delhi is lying in a state of coma. The Prime Minister is away in Kashmir. The Finance Minister is on tour. The Defence Minister is in Geneva. The Education Minister is also in Kashmir. The Home and States Minister is leaving for Patiala and, on his return, will go to Jamnagar 'en route' to Indore. The Labour Minister has also gone to Madras and the Food Minister has gone "underground." The Health and Communication Ministers are also away.

In this climate, newspaper Correspondents have to live on their wits. Some invent scoups and like the proverbial clergymen, some rehash theirs or others' old stories.

The period after the session of Parliament is a time for relaxation. It is also a time for tonsil exercise on a bigger scale. Amongst the very important persons, Messrs. V. V. Giri and Jagjiwan Ram have been making valuable contributions. The Labour Minister, Mr. Giri has unequivocally stressed the importance of voluntary arbitration in Labour disputes. The ex-Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram is a believer in compulsory arbitration and has openly expressed his disagreement with his Cabinet colleague. Mr. Giri says that he is a Trade Unionist first and a Minister afterwards. Mr. Jagjiwan Ram says that no outsiders should be admitted within trade unions.

GIRI'S THEORY

Mr. Giri went a step further. Addressing the workers of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory, Mr. Giri said that the undertaking belonged to them and him and the Board of Directors was their servant, which could always be sacked, if it behaved or acted contrary to their instructions. Till Marxism is introduced in this country, the state enterprises belong to the Nation. Mr. Giri and his workers were only one part of the Indian Nation. Mr Giri's theory seems to be that the part is equal to the whole. Then again, so long as Marx's theory of value is not accepted by India, the state enterprises are built up by the tax-payer 'inter alia' to provide employment. Mr. Giri's workers do not pay taxes. They often live on taxes raised from someone else.

Apart from these legalities, there is question of discipline. Democracy does not mean unrestricted licence. Democracy carries with it definite responsibilities, the biggest one of which is the advancement of the country itself

An undisciplined nation has no future in the modern world. Mr. Giri's exhortation to the workers of Sindri has the germs of indiscipline.

Another Central Minister four years ago had convened a meeting of the clerks and had told them that Superintendents were their servants. Today there is hardly any discipline in the Central Secretariat.

What would happen to this country's security if the Defence Minister were to tell the soldiers that General Cariappa was their servant, who could be sacked at their behest? Even in Soviet Russia, Ministers do not go about teaching indiscipline to the workers. In fact, there is greater regimentation and very much less individual liberty for the workers in the so-called the Proletariat Raj.

STRIKE THREAT

There was a threat of a general strike in the Defence Ordnance Organisation because notices of retrenchment have been served on 213 employees of the Central Government.

There are over 50,000 surplus men on the Railway Collieries. There are surplus men on the Railways and in fact in every Department of the Government of India. There are surplus men in the Jute Industry and other industrial undertakings in the private sector.

All this raises the fundamental issues, firstly of full employment in a free society and secondly of the vested right, if any, of the worker in his employment. The theory of Welfare State does envisage full employment but not unproductive employment. The father of the doctrine, Lord Beveridge holds that "full employment does not mean literally no unemployment. It does not mean that every man and woman in the country who is fit and free for work is employed productively on every day of his or her working life. Employment is not wanted for the sake of employment, irrespective of what it produces. Employment is wanted as a means to more consumption or more leisure, as a means to a higher standard of living.

"Employment, which is merely time wasting, equivalent to digging holes and filling them again or merely destructive, like war or preparing for war will not serve that purpose. Employment must be productive and progressive."

PLANNED IDLENESS

The issue is whether the employment of surplus and superfluous men is productive or progressive?

Speaking from some knowledge, I could say that the employment of at least 33 per cent in the Central Secretariat is not even "digging holes and filling them again." It is sheer idleness or putting it more correctly, it is planned idleness. It neither adds to consumption nor to more leisure.

Then again, it is a fundamental principle that a worker has no vested right in his job. He has to go home and find another job, if his post is abolished.

The Central Ministry of Labour, through its own adap-

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FORMER MAHARAJAH OF BARODA IN NEW YORK HOSPITAL

The former Maharajah of Baroda smiles at a photograph of his wife from his bed at the Polyclinic Hospital, New York. The Maharajah is recovering from an abdominal operation.

PRAJA–SOCIALIST PARTIES' MERGER

Integration In Fulfilment OF Ideals

BY ASOKA MEHTA

I am more than happy, I am excited at the proposed merger of the Socialist Party and the K.M.P. Party. I believe that it is the major political event not merely after the General Elections but after the achievement of freedom.

It will be recalled that we, the Socialists, withdrew from the Congress, after the assassination of the Mahatma, because we were convinced that the Congress had neither the will nor the capacity to achieve rapid social transformation without which freedom cannot be preserved. We broke with the Congress and organised independently to develop an alternative, radical and socialist, to the Congress party. The devoted efforts and sacrifices of our youthful cadres to build up a broad-based and far-flung party won for it, in terms of votes polled, the second position in the country But our efforts failed to make us a decisive focus of political grouping against the Congress. On the eve of the elections, politicians failed to feel the impact of our Party, and at many places they "saw" a vacuum that they hastened to fill it up with new parties. The result was that the elections were contested by 77 parties, national, regional and local. The plethora of parties confused the people and over half of the electorate refused to come to the polls, and of those who came one in five voted for independent candidates.

DANGER AHEAD

To other dangers in India, a new peril was added—that of political fragmentation. Men disillusioned with the Congress saw no effective alternative and therefore developed listlessness and cynicism. A climate favourable to totalitarianism was emerging in the country.

In February, 1952, the National Executive reviewed the results and aftermath of the elections and in the course of a long resolution observed:

"Slowly but inevitably the forty-four million voters who have voted Congress will get disillusioned and will seek to move away towards a new political focus.

The Socialist Party believes that the coming together of all parties, large and small, sharing a common vision would further such a process of political development. The Socialist Party strove to that end before the elections, and is anxious to redouble efforts now. The National Executive invites fraternal parties linked by deep-rooted allegiance to nationalism, devotion to the liberties and rights of the people and burning anxiety for social change to come together and build up the vital leadership the people need to fight and end the reactionary rule of the Congress.

"Such a rallying together has become all the more necessary because there is the danger of the Communist Party misleading the people that their salvation lay in the united fronts they were trying to form."

AT PACHMARHI

The political "line" was developed in the ensuing months, and when the Special Convention of the Socialist Party met in May, 1952, at Pachmarhi, the new approach was re-stated in clearer and precise terms. In that resolution, the convention stated:

"Of the other parties that exist in the country, some belong particularly to the group whose radicalism is mixed with conservatism and others to the group whose loyalty to national freedom and democracy is not completely overcome by extra-territorial affiliations or the urge for Communist dictatorship. With both the groups the Socialist Party is anxious to draw closer and work in co-operation in the hope that through such efforts common identity of purpose and policy will emerge and opportunities created for achieving a consolidated party of radicalism and socialism."

Straight from Pachmarhi, representatives of the Party went to Delhi to meet the spokesmen of the K. M. P. P. The Socialist Party and the K.M.P.P. have shared for almost two decades common experience and they were, in terms of votes polled, the second and the third parties in the country. By an interesting coincidence the two parties in the areas of their influence, have been complementary. The discussions in Delhi in May 1952 revealed a wide area of agreement. It was not only decided to work together in the Parliament "with a common leader and a common discipline" but to work in harmony outside.

The basic programme of legislative party that was drawn up in May showed that on no material points did the two parties differ. Discussions and fresh formulations revealed that behind differing idioms, common thought flowed and sought expression. It was therefore resolved at that meeting itself that:

The representatives of the two parties are of the opinion that every effort is to be made to bring about a merger of the two parties and all steps leading in that direction are to be welcomed.

"The two parties during their joint work or after the merger will not seek association with communal parties and the Communist Party."

The details of the merger were hammered out in later meetings. The merger could be agreed to because it was found that only on programme —that too basic and not minimum was there an agreement but the two parties had a common approach, a shared policy. In the Lucknow Agreement, among other things it was agreed that:

"The Praja Socialist Party will not only carry on propaganda and work in the country and its legislatures but also devote its energies to the building up of Kisan Panchayats and trade unions, free from control of the government, employers and political parties. The Party believes that non-violent class struggle, such as satyagraha and strikes, are also a necessary method of democratic action. But these methods are to be

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Tea & Coffee Are Baneful Drugs

LONG-STANDING HABIT HARMFUL TO HEALTH

BY S. SOMASUNDARAM

THE author, who is a writer on the science of Nature Cure (Dietetics) and health preservation, says that coffee and tea can be the ruin of a man and can be easily substituted with healthy, harmless but equally stimulating beverages, as this article will show.

"Tea drinkers, according to a doctor M.P. are usually the truest type of drug-takers.

Dr. Barnett Stross, speaking on the Customs and Excise Bill, said there were one and a half grains of caffeine in the average strong cup of tea. "Some people think nothing of drinking ten cups a day, which gives fifteen grains of caffeine. But the maximum medicinal dose for one day is five grains," he added.

"So it is clear that some people who never think of drinking beer take an excessive amount of caffeine through their tea. They pose as virtuous people, forgetting they are the truest type of drug-takers, because caffeine is a real cerebral stimulant—whereas the modest amount of alcohol in beer or cider can never lead to delirium or stimulations—but is ultimately depressing".

Harmful Drinks

Tea and coffee are harmful drinks, they are real drugs. For, they thin and pollute the blood and gradually sap the nerve-energy, the two most important factors that keep the life process in perfect working efficiency. The very name coffee is derivel from caffeine which it contains in a large measure.

The principal alkaloid substance in tea is tannin which is also the most potent agent for toughening and hardening the tissues. The soft delicate mucous lining of our interior needs anything but toughening. Yet, every day of our lives, every hour of it we take to these beverages without a thought to the gradual destruction they cause to our alimentary tract.

To break a well-formed habit is hard. To kill a craving for something which has been kept up for generations is harder still. At best, if we are earnest about it, we can substitute it with drinks similar in taste but harmless in effect. For, our palate is a 'creation of habit' and amenable to gradual change.

Such healthful substitutes are not far to seek. Rather, we have not been keen on them! Buttermilk, nira, lime-juice, tender coconut water and sugarcane juice, are some. But our palate, with thermometric efficiency, seems to speak out by the hour, "See! The mercury is down! I want something hot!"

'Hot water, honey and lemon make a nourishing drink which can well substitute tea or coffee said Mahatma Gandhi in 'Key to Health.'

Cereal Coffee

Again, cereal coffee is a good substitute.

Almost all cereals can be used for the purpose. Ragi is about an ideal one. It is noted for its rich calcium contents which is absent in an average Indian diet. Ragi is a cheap millet too. It saves our money, and what is more, our health.

Here are some tested health drinks: 1. Boil water with jaggery, and lime juice and serve; 2. boil water with jaggery and a handful of mint, add lime juice and serve; 3. boil water with jaggery and dried tamarind fruits, add lime juice and serve. The lemon juice is best added just when the beverage is taken and not while the water is still boiling so that heat may not impair the vitamin C in lemon. The rind and pith of the lemon should never be discarded. They can be cut up into tiny pieces and added to the boiling water. The peals of all fruits and vegetables, for that matter, are found to contain useful mineral salts. The volatile oil in lemon rinds is also beneficial.

Certain barks of trees and plants also can profitably take the place of coffee or tea. For instance the bark and flowers of a plant known as "AVARAI" are widely used for making tea in the South. I know of one old man who looks a picture of health at seventy. If any single factor other than heredity is the secret of this health it is his age-old use of this delicious drink. The bark of banian tree, especially its tender, hanging rootlets may be made to supplant tea and coffee. In fact any one with an experimenting nature can try out an infinite variety of substitutes from the bark, leaves and flowers of 'SATTVIK' plants and herbs.

Americans are a funny lot! They make tea out of fenugreek and papaya leaves!

Now, it may be said that milk will make a good substitute. But, milk, unlike so many of us think, is not a beverage at all, it is a food, and hundred percent so!

We ought to EAT milk and every bit of it, as the Westerners 'eat their soup'. For, very few of us know that milk becomes as hard as cheese in the stomach and will require for its digestion as much nerve-energy and digestive juices as any other solid food.

It will be a good plan to make whey from milk and have it as a beverage between meals and to use the solid residue thereof as part of a meal. This gives you a wholesome, easily degestible beverage in whey and makes it compulsory for you to lighten the task of the alimentary tract.

But if you must have tea and cannot do absolutely without it have a weak 'China tea,' avoiding white sugar and using lemon juice instead of milk.

What Sugar Does

The harmfulness of white sugar can be briefly explained.

White sugar is wholesome cane sugar (jaggery) minus valuable vitamins and minerals plus discolourising, poisonous chemicals.

Jaggery is a food; white sugar, a condiment, at best! It has the effect of a slow poison. We are thoughtlessly sacrificing all the valuable vitamins and minerals, of jaggery at the altar of "Colour prejudice." White sugar has also earned a reputation as "calcium—snatcher." R. B. Pearson in "Drugless Cures" (Dietetic)", says "White sugar, having had all its calcium extracted in preparation will actually absorb calcium from the blood and carry it out in the excreta. It is said that one thousand parts of water will absorb only one part of calcium, but with sugar added will absorb thirty-five times as much calcium. That is why candy eaters are apt to have bad teeth."

Even jaggery should be only used in moderation as it is of heating nature. There is one other sweetening agent for beverages which is used by the poor folk in South India. It is the palm-jaggery and palm-candy, products from Palmyra and Cocoanut trees. They are cooling and wholesome. A systematic study of this health product by the nutritional scientists will offer scope for developing

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EASY WAY TO FIGHT FATIGUE

He was always the infinite and denied his being in the body. Thus

Ramana Lives For Ever

UNDOUBTEDLY the same peace is to be found at Tiruvannamalai as in the old days when Bhagavan's physical body was still with us. Some people declare that they find it is stronger now than formerly; they had been distracted by his form, and now that distraction is no longer there they enjoy undisturbed the bliss of his amazing aura. Did he not himself say during those last sad days: "You say I am going to die. Die! I shall be more alive than ever". And so it is.

But there are still a number who declare that he is dead, that there is no use coming to the Ashram and sitting besides an empty tomb. No doubt there are psychic vibrations. they admit reluctantly but those you can find in any holy place. No, it is no use remaining there, the initial impetus having been given you, you must go off in search of a "'living guru". Living guru, indeed! Is he not now and ever most living?

ABSORBED IN THE INFINITE

But let us examine their argument. It is something like this. Bhagavan having left his body has become absorbed in the Infinite, (you don't mean to pretend that he is still bound to a corpse, do you?) so except for certain sentimental attachments there is no use remaining in the Ashram or even visiting it. If you do go you may feel certain vibrations, the back-wash, so to speak, of the past, but these are useless for Sadhana, or useful only as a preliminary step which will lead you on to a "living guru". But for anybody with any pretence to advancement, it is useless. There's an end of it.

But like so many plausible argument it is entirely false, for even by these people Bhagavan was admitted to be a 'Jivan-Mukta,' one who is already and finally released from ego. And how often did he not say: "You think I am the body, this corpse that I have to bear about. That is where you are wrong. I am universal". You see, "universal", even before he apparently left the body.

The whole mistake is initial, in the interpretation they put on the word "Jivan-Mukta;" or in what they think a "Jnani' really is and how he functions. When it is found that a "Jivan-Mukta" is already absorbed in the Infinite and that for him the apparent change he undergoes is no change at all, there should be no more misapprehension. There is no further step for a 'Jnani' to take, he lost all sense of doership or association with a particular body when he finally knew himself to be a 'Jnani'. The physical death is only just happening in the myriad strange happenings in Maya. He was in no way limited to a body while it was functioning. It was there, one might almost say, for us. We needed something that we could see, somebody who could speak to us. Now we must get along without the comfort of the physical presence, but it does not mean that Bhagavan has gone anywhere, indeed, as he said himself: "Where could I go? I am always here".

VISIBLE POINT OF FOCUS

While he was in the body his body acted as a visible centre of concentration as a point to focus, and which drew the disciples to it, something tangible. Yet he never was the body even then, he was and knew he was the eternal "Atman" is alone. So now what is more appropriate than that the place in which he lived so long and which is so permeated with his presence should now be this centre of concentration? But to pretend for one moment that Bhagavan Ramana has been dispersed, just blown away in thin air, is madness; how could anybody who knew him talk like this?

But "no, we don't exactly say that. He has become absorbed in the Infinite, become the Infinite, in fact"; they would reply, "now he is everywhere, not just at a point in Madras". But as I said above this is no argument. He was always the Infinite and denied his being in the body. The situation is exactly the same, except that now we no longer have his embodied form before us. But there is still his Ashram and the Samadhi where that sacred body is enshrined.

Theoretically, I suppose, there never was any need to seek him in Tiruvannamalai, even when he was functioning through a body, except for the well-known role that a Guru is necessary. Yet we felt, the need and flocking there knew the benefit. Today we can still do the same.

MOST POTENT VIBRATIONS

But in the old days he spoke, gave verbal instructions. Now that can happen no more. But to how few "did" he actually ever speak? How many thousands just came and sat before him silently and went away without a word. How many came with their minds bursting with questions and in his presence found all the questions self-answered? All this is still possible.

Still, too, can we sit in front of the Samadhi and receive the most potent vibrations, answers to our unasked questions, comfort and encouragement when needed.

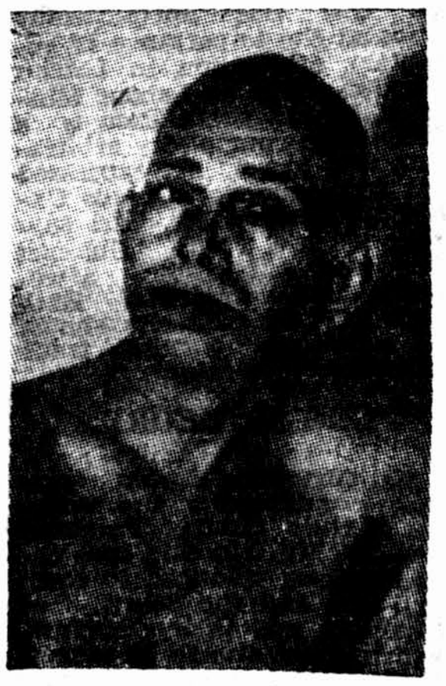
To what after all did all his spoken instructions amount? "There is only one "self". You are that."

ONE BEHIND ALL PHENOMENA

Amplifying slightly it becomes: there is nothing to do, nothing to seek. There is only a false identification with limitation to discard and that is done by concentration on the eternal witness, the One behind all phenomena. Know who you are and there is no more to know. You cannot be the eternally changing body, you witness that; you cannot be the senses that observe and contact, you use them; you cannot be the mind which reasons, that is only a tool; you cannot even be the named individual, because that has its changes of childhood, youth and old age; it is born and it dies, it ceases in deep sleep; it takes entirely new forms and names in various births and you are a witness of that too.

But we know, each one of us, that there is a permanent "I" behind all these functions and changes. If we would only concentrate on that instead of on the apparent world, we should have no more worries or problems.

Any further additions to these teachings were purely given as a sop to the ever-inquisitive mind which wants to know, to probe into the future, but is never satisfied, for as soon as one doubt is cleared there is another waiting to pop up and take its place. Moreover how is it ever possible to clear doubts intellectually? For the moment we may be satisfied, then we forget the arguments, or remember another on our side of the question we forgot to pose. Bhagavan knowing this spoke little. "Silence is best!" he would say. And here once more are we led back to the Ashram where the same silence can be found, the same presence, the same inspiration, and the same all-absorbing peace.



Ramana Maharshi

The Author

Sadhu Arunachala is an European disciple of Ramana Maharshi associated with him for over two decades. He has contributed this article to the first issue of "The Call Divine", a monthly magazine in memory of Ramana Maharshi, which will be published by the Secretary, Ramana Satchidananda Mandali, Bombay, on September 1.

BY SADHU ARUNACHALA

DEMOCRACY in Free India has brought a tribal chief to the Indian Parliament. But he is imposed upon and exploited by the henchman of a member of the Princely Order even in the Capital of India. The story of Mr. Kosa in the following article shows that to usher in a new order we will have to strive to bring

THE TRIBALS TO THE FORE

BY HAREKRUSHNA MAHATAB

MORE often that not, facts are stranger than fiction. Not only are they stranger but more interesting and instructive, too.

One such fact is described here in some detail to show how India has bravely undertaken the heroic march towards democracy spurning the hurdles of existing circumstances and available materials which at one time used to be put forth as evidence of India's incapacity for democratic self-Government. The incident narrated here may enable the administrators to realise the problem of vast tracts of the huge country inhabited by what are called tribesmen and also it will enable the lawyers to think out how the rule of law as provided in the Constitution can be administered in such areas in the interest of the people living therein. The incident should not be considered as an isolated one and therefore an exception. Having considerable experience of these areas, I venture to suggest that this is a fair specimen of the vast problem which is more acute today than even before.

Story Of An M.P.

The story is about an M.P. having been turned out of his quarter allotted to him by his self- appointed Secretary. On the 12th of August soon after the House of the People was adjourned 'sine die' and Members left the hall with a sigh of relief after a long session lasting for three months and with somewhat uncontrolled hilarity at the expectation of visiting their homes and constituencies after a long interval, Mr. Shukla, a friend of mine who is an M.P. came into my room with another gentleman who could at best be taken for a stranded villager in the city of Delhi approaching whomsoever he could to help him out of some trouble. Then immediately came in Sri Mallayya the omnipresent Deputy Chief Whip of the Congress Party who without waiting started to tell the story as he understood.

Straight From Forest

The gentleman who was accompanied by Sri Shukla was an M.P. representing the reserved tribal constituency of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh. Bastar is an ex-State area merged in Madhya Pradesh and the Maharaja of Bastar fought the Congress in the last election and won all the seats of that district. He himself could not stand for election as he had not come up to the age prescribed by rules, but the Parliamentary seat for the district was a reserved one for the tribes, who constituted the bulk of the population. So the Maharaja set up the above gentleman for the House of the People as an independent candidate The gentleman is respected amongst the tribes, whatever may be his look in a city and however much his knowledge of the world may be confined to the hill-top where he lives.

Shri Muchhaki Kosa of the village Idjepal, Tehsil Jagadalpur of Bastar District, is no longer a man of the forests; he is today an M.P. deciding the fate of India along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji and a host of others.

But he does not know reading and writing. He knows no language except the dialect of his tribe. That dialect too is not known to others beyond his tribe. For the first time he travelled by rail when he came to attend the session of Parliament and for the first time he rode a motor vehicle when he was given a lift from the Constitution House to the Parliament House by the Delhi Transport Service.

His political chief, the Maharaja of Bastar, was his lord only a few years ago when the advice of the officers of the then Political Department to the Rulers of the Princely States was to make use of the tribal people against the agitation for Independence and Democracy. The tribesmen used to look upon the former rulers as their inevitable lords appointed by destiny. Even today, although the rulership has disappeared still the tribesmen do not believe it. They fear that by some machinations, the rulers may again come back. This fear was fuly taken advantage of by some ex-rulers in the last election and they succeeded.

Maharaja's Role

The Maharaja of Bastar did not leave the matter there, after

KOSA USES HIS LAST WEAPON

Sri Muchhaki Kosa was elected to the House of the People. He lent the services of a gentleman, who knows Hindi and can manage matters in a place like Delhi, to work as Secretary to the M.P. and to conduct him during his stay in Delhi. Two rooms in the Constitution House were rented by the Secretary for the M.P. and for initial expenditure Rs. 800 was taken from the M.P. by the Secretary who, in spite of his new designation continued to be respected and obeyed by Sri Kosa as his master, for, was he not the same old officer of the same old Ruler? During his stay in Delhi, Sri Kosa was given two meals a day and a piece of cloth. His first class travelling allowance and daily allowance of Rs. 40 were drawn and deposited with his Secretary.

Since Sri Kosa does not know writing, he used to be taken to the Parliament Office and his thumb impression used to be taken on papers which Sri Kosa did not know anything about and the money used to be paid to his Secretary.

Sri Kosa's language was known only to his Secretary and, therefore, all communication with him was inevitably through his Secretary.

Sri Kosa comes to Parliament regularly and votes regularly with the man by whose side he sits. Everything was going on merrily for the Secretary but without anybody noticing it, the atmosphere of the Parliament, the very fact of staying in the Constitution House amongst other members of Parliament, and of moving about shoulder to shoulder with others slowly worked on the mind of the tribal chief, who showed signs of subdued dislike towards the manners of his Secretary, who, on the other hand did not allow any change to be wrought upon his mind. The only change perhaps was that he began to derive a sort of sadistic pleasure from exercising his authority over a member of the Parliament on every conceivable occasion.

Kept Without Food

Ultimately the nemisis came without giving any warning to the Secretary from an unexpected quarter. Sri Kosa slowly expressed his dislike and the Secretary having all along enjoyed the right of exercising authority over the tribesmen was not the person to allow a man of the forest to behave differently because he happened to be a member of the Parliament now.

He stopped supplying food to Sri Kosa for full one day. When the latter remonstrated he was given more then usual scolding. The M.P. now could not physically tolerate this behaviour and took the only step known to him in the circumstances; he wept before one of his acquaintances in the Parliament House and expressed his resolve not to return to his quarter.

None could understand his language. But his gesture and posture could say something about some cruel treatment he had received from somebody.

Next Step

Some members of Parliament took pity on one of their colleagues and took him to their quarters on the 5th August. Sri Kosa stayed there comfortably but with the expectation that his Secretary perhaps, thought that it was beneath his dignity to approach a man of the forest and show any consideration to him. Sri Kosa's patience was lost. The Session was over and all would go back home. Where will Sri Kosa go? Will he not be beaten in his village by the Maharaja and his men? Will he not lose all his property because of Maharaja's wrath? Tossed between the natural fear of the Maharaja and the newly acquired self-respect, he thought he should see me as somebody in authority. So he came to me and he was with great difficulty persuaded to speak out. I did not understand him but I could, from my experience, know what might have happened to him.

I made up my mind immediately to go to the Constitution House and meet the other gentleman staying there and ascertain the facts. I took Mallaya with me. Sri Kosa and his new host also accompanied us. I sat down on a cot in front of Room No. 12 where Sri Kosa was staying and sent for the other gentleman who it was learnt from the records of the Constitution House had been described as the Secretary to the M.P. Sri Kosa.

The Secretary came and flatly told us that he would not say anything unless he was asked to do so by the Maharaja of Bastar and further he expressed his displeasure that Sri Kosa had left without intimation.

A picture of the circumstances in which Indian Democracy is making headway came before my eyes and I sighed. But I had to meet the situation. With as much strength as I could command I said straight to the so-called Secretary, "Here is a member of the Parliament; you are his employee. You must render accounts to him now and here and pay him the balance in your hands and leave the place tonight or else you will invite serious consequences for what you have done."

Police On Scene

In the meantime Mallaya rang up the Superintendent of Police to depute an investigating officer. An Inspector of Police and a few constables too came immediately. The Secretary to the M.P. even then was adamant and pressed for time to render the accounts. After some strong and straight talk he came down and began to show the accounts.

All kinds of luxurious goods had been purchased. Cinemas too had their share in the accounts of expenditure. Poor Sri Kosa did not even know what cinema or the goods purchased were.

Anyway we had not the time to examine the accounts. We, for the time being, accepted the accounts according to which about Rs. 1,200 was due to Sri Kosa. We asked the Secretary to pay this money immediately, which he did very reluctantly. I passed on the currency notes to Sri Kosa whose face was full of indescribable joy. The honour which he received in the few hours elevated him demonstrably. He began to bless all in his language and then he expressed his fear that he might be taken to task by the Maharaja at his native place. I assured him that if he remained strong then nothing would happen to him.

The Secretary then left the place and Sri Kosa felt that he was not a tribesman but an M.P. Since then I have written to my friend, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh to look after this M.P., from Bastar.

Under British

IMAGINE HOW, MANY TRIBES PEOPLE LOSE THEIR LAND WITHOUT KNOWING IT WHEN THEY ARE TAKEN TO REGISTRATION OFFICES AND THEIR THUMB-IMPRESSIONS ARE TAKEN ON SOME PRETEXT ON SOME PAPERS WHICH ARE REALLY SALE-DEEDS.

Imagine the feeling of the tribesmen when the police forces are sent to give possession to the purchasers of land and thus enforce the rule of law. Imagine, when the tribesman who has sweated on the land resents and tries to save his little property, he is beaten, arrested and even shot. He does not understand what has happened and this is eulogised as rule of law in other areas. The money-lender lends him money and the tribesman goes on paying it from generation to generation. The merchant purchases his agricultural products and does not pay him anything which can be called the price of a commodity. Many officers of Government take his hens, goats without any payment. He works on the road, he carries the luggages of tourists un-

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MOST ELIGIBLE OF THE SUITORS

The latest name to be put forward as possible future husband of Princess Margaret is that of Lord Carnegie — her second cousin, and son of the Earl of Southesk, whose first wife, mother of Lord Carnegie, was Princess Maud, daughter of the former Princess Royal. She, in turn, was daughter of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

GUIDES' FASHIONS

Forty different nationalities were represented at the Guide International Camp held in the grounds of Hall Barn, Bosconsfield 7,000 Guides from different parts of Great Britain joined the 1,000 Guides in Camp at the mammoth Campfire. Hall Barn is the home of Lady Burnham, Guide Chief Commissioner for England. Photo shows: Seen prior to leaving the Imperial Guides Headquarters, Victoria, for the Camp are (Left to Right): Lyn Palmer-Owen, of Rhodesia; Radhi Bjerknoel of Norway, and Umain Assein, A. Abudelsaki, of Southern Sudan.

Ordeals Of Adibasi M. P.

Last Look Round

IMMEDIATELY after the formation of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, while discussing the leadership of a non-political, non-party, all-India voluntary organisation which was purported to help the Planning Commission, the suggestion was made in these columns that to inspire confidence of all parties and communities in the country the head of the organisation should be some one eminently above suspicion with regard to his motives, above all alleged or implied corruption and a man of integrity 'par excellence.'

That Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has taken over the Presidentship of the Bharat Sewak Samaj is a thing which should warm the heart of any Indian. He has the requisite qualities —almost inherited. During the Swaraj Party days in the Indian Legislative Assembly it was Pt. Motilal Nehru, father of our present Prime Minister of India, who showed extraordinary statesmanship in bringing Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly, to cast his lot with the Swarajists in throwing out the budget thus forcing the "certification" of the bill by the Viceroy, exposing the British claim of ruling India with the consent of the governed. It was Jawaharlal Nehru's drive and burning eagerness which forced the other parties to consent to the acceptance of immediate independence of India, even with partition, instead of waiting indefinitely for tortuous politics—both Indian and British—to have their unrestrained sway. It is also, right or wrong, Shri Jawaharlal's policy which has kept every party behind India's handling of the Kashmir problem from the very beginning till today. The Communists, legislators and mass leaders alike, are with him. It is, therefore, fit and proper that a leader of the eminence of India's Prime Minister is at the head of the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

Another Term

BUT Shri. Nehru is burdened with not merely the Prime Ministership of India, but also with the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress, which is the organisation of the majority section in the Indian Parliament, and therefore the ruling party. Recently on account of the controversy raised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and backed by no less a person than an ex-minister of the Central Government, on the Multi-point Sales Tax of the Bombay Government, the issue of the liaison between the party and party governments has assumed a major magnitude, which requires handling by a strong Congress President. Though a Delhi paper has suggested the name of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Education Minister, as successor to Shri. Jawaharlal Nehru as Congress President, it does not seem likely that the scholarly Moulana would like to enter the fray of Congress politics, which is the right field for a mass leader like Shri. Nehru. Much less is the suggestion of the Delhi paper that Shri. Shriprakash, the present Governor of Madras, or Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit (Shri. Nehru's sister), would be considered, in case of Moulana Azad's refusal, for the Congress Presidentship, likely to materialise. Our lovable Governor of Madras with his child-like innocence or Mrs. Pandit with her chequered political career are less likely to handle tough situations as the present one efficiently to the satisfaction or at least to command implicit loyalty of the mass of Congressmen-and-women in the country.

For another term at least Shri. Nehru, who by his accepting the Congress Presidentship kept the organisation's flag flying at the general elections, may not be able to shuffle off the party mantle.

One Too Many

WITH the dual role of the Presidentship of the Party in power and the Prime Ministership of India engaging his energies and attention, one wonders whether he would be able to give all the necessary attention to the building up of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. The history of voluntary organisations in India is not very happy. To quote a single and latest instance, it was reported last week that it was decided to disband the land army created to help agriculturists when help was needed most in the busy season. That the land army was sponsored by the government is not very material to the issue. Voluntary organisations of a type have thrived in India, like the Marwari Relief Committee, which has to its credit meritorious service. But when it is a question of putting the shoulder to the wheel of labour, there have been few successes. If, therefore, the Bharat Sewak Samaj has to become a live-wire organisation which can encourage the drive to see to the triumphal success of the Planning Commission's programme, then its president will have to exert himself with a single-track objective before him. As we have discussed above, Shri Nehru's time is taken up with two of the biggest tasks in India — that of running the government and that of keeping the Congress organisation in an efficient condition. The third burden of the Presidentship of the Bharat Sewak Samaj has to find other shoulders broad enough to rest comfortably.

WhyNotCariappa?

GENERAL K. M. CARIAPPA, India's Commander-in-Chief, is to lay down his baton of office early next year. General Cariappa is younger by a decade than Shri Nehru. He has been one of the most brilliant officers in the Indian Army. As head of the Indian Army, Gen. Cariappa has no party or political affiliations. The General, trained in the hard school of army discipline, can be expected to be an Indian first, with no leanings of any communal nature. The handling of masses of men in the execution of allotted task is the fundamental basis of an army. And in the course of nearly three decades of service with all cadres coming from all communities and corners of the country General Cariappa can very well be entrusted with efficient handling of men to do specific tasks — as in the army, even in the Bharat Sewak Samaj. And above all Gen. Cariappa hails from the highlands of Coorg — the 'Scotland' of India.

Retired officials should not be a mere burden on the finances of the country. As in the case of Shri Rajagopalachariar, who is drawing both his pension as retired Governor-General of India and his salary as the Chief Minister of Madras, it does not matter if the country has to pay for the utilisation of the talent of its retired officers, from the President to the lowest ranks. This has been done in India itself during the last war and is still continuing in several spheres. We should not grudge payment for efficient service by even retired officials.

THE Commander-in-Chief who is shortly to retire, and who by the very nature of the position which he has creditably adorned through two major commissions—of driving out the raiders from Kashmir and the spectacular "Police Action" in Hyderabad — can certainly be entrusted with the charge of the crusade of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. His youthful energy, unhampered with other obligatory duties, with no need of hankering for a place of honour or of profit, with lifelong practice of keeping himself aloof from party politics and communal wrangles, should entitle him to the Presidentship of the Bharat Sewak Samaj.

Ex-servicemen have done good public work in several places. There are a million of these, demobilised after the Second World War, in India. Gen. Cariappa can command, better than anybody else, their allegiance and bring them in to further the objectives of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. The only honest aspiration before the retiring Commander-in-Chief could be this:

Having handled the military forces, it should be an ambition of no mean magnitude to be able to handle the voluntary civilian forces, which under the Bharat Sewak Samaj, are being raised in various states. After all-India military leadership, the leadership of the citizen's 'army' of the Samaj is the natural corollary.

It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things if the mantle of Presidentship of the Bharat Sewak Samaj is gracefully transferred from the shoulders of Shri Nehru to those of General Cariappa on his retirement. The General is about 53 and his mature youth can give the needed drive to this organisation to build the new India of the common man's dream — self-sufficient in food and prospering in the competitive industrial field and growing from strength to greater strength.

Honorary Service

LAST week the Rani of Akkalkot, Nirmalaraje Bhonsale, who is a Congress M.L.A. from Sholapur, was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay. It was said, according to the report, that she would not accept any salary for her post and would work on an honorary basis.

We have already mentioned above that Shri Rajagopalachariar, the Chief Minister of Madras, is drawing the salary of his present post, besides accepting the pension sanctioned for the Governor-General on retirement. Recently Shri Rajagopalachariar himself advocated that sons and daughters of rich men should be drawn into the field of social work in preference to trained paid workers, though this is a contradiction of his own case, where talent, according to all canons of economy, must be paid for adequately for its utilization. Unpaid service is often undisciplined. There is rarely a man in a thousand, who is thoroughly self-disciplined, who even when he is adequately paid works without the need of supervision and correction. Honorary work often leads to SLACKNESS IN EXPECTATION of returns. In a democracy which we are trying to build up there should be no slackness in work, whether of a Parliamentary Secretary or a Chief Minister. If the honorary capacity comes in the way of disciplined, efficient day-to-day work of any individual in the service of the State, then the sooner it is dropped and payment accepted, as even Rajaji has done, it is better both for the individual and the nation.

Congress Tax?

CONGRESS Ministers, members of Parliament representing Hyderabad and members of the Hyderabad State Assembly, will have to donate monthly Rs. 75, 40 and 10 respectively for the running of the central office of the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Committee, according to the decision of the Committee, said a report early this month.

A message last week from Jullundur said that the Punjab Congress Executive decided that all legislators should pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 10 and Rs. 3 to the Pradesh Congress and the District Committee respectively.

The sources of revenue of the Congress organisations in several States seem to be in doldrums. The conditions even at the central office of the Congress do not seem to be very encouraging. The recent decision to suspend publication of the 'Congress Sandesh" — both the Hindi and the English Editions — in spite of having a capable editor is a sad thing. The suspension can only be taken to mean shortage of funds OR the failure to secure adequate number of subscribers. The latter phase overtook the "Harijan" some months back. But public appeals seem to have strengthened the position of the "Harijan" to some extent recently. "Harijan" is the only paper, with NO AXE TO GRIND, which speaks out the blunt truth, not caring for either favour or frown from governments or even the public. And as such it deserves to live and continue expounding Gandhian philosophy and principles in all spheres of life.

Self-Help

INDIA is ringing with the talk of community projects, voluntary and self-help for constructive work in various fields of life.

The collector of Dharwar District in Bombay State was camping in Enne-hosalli village recently. He made inquiries of the villagers as to whether there was a school in the village. The reply was that the school was held in the temple where he was staying at the time, and therefore the school was given a holiday. The village consists of 350 persons and is not eligible for a school building under the rules. The villagers decided, on promise of Rs. 500 from the discretionary fund by the collector and certain other facilities, to construct a good school building. **THREE WARRING PARTIES IN THE VILLAGE JOINED HANDS** and worked enthusiastically to finish the school building. But they had no money. They collected funds from the neighbouring villages to the extent of Rs. 1,200 and the opening ceremony of the structure which ultimately cost Rs. 3,500 took place recently. For a small village with mostly Backward Classes population this is no mean achievement. Several such efforts have been successful in the district. The collector said that if an adequate number of school buildings are to be built by government, it would take two crores of rupees and FORTY YEARS. Hence the need of voluntary effort both in raising funds and supplying labour.

"Show Cause"

IN contrast to the above, here is a story which came from Jamshedpur at the end of May this year. According to the President of the Tatanagar Gram Panchayat Committee the Tatanagar villagers who received no response to their repeated appeals to Government to repair the dangerously bad roads in the area decided to do the job themselves. **Assisted by local factory workers and students, the villagers took**

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 5)

The Welfare Scene

THE Bharat Sevak Samaj took shape in New Delhi, when heads of various political parties were invited to form its Central Board.

The avowed aim of the Samaj is the stimulation of voluntary effort in the field of social work on a non-political basis. Unfortunately, the newly appointed Central Board gives the impression that representatives were chosen solely on political considerations. In fact, no representatives of Social Work Organisations were invited to serve on this Board.

The appointment of a member of the Planning Commission, as the Secretary of the B.S.S. raises a number of pertinent questions.

Firstly, how far is the Planning Commission justified in undertaking direct executive responsibilities? Such a combination, besides embroilling the Commission with the various ministries of the Government can develop into a super-Government of the little men and women of the Planning Commission. In fact, we would like to know clearly the respective roles and functions of the Planning Ministry, the Planning Commission and other ministries and relationship of all these with the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

WHY THIS IMPATIENCE?

The Government, so far, has not shown any inclination to reorganise or consolidate its welfare activities into a comprehensive ministry or department of Social Welfare On the contrary, their impatience to sponsor and develop voluntary effort seems strange if not incongruous. Only in a Fascist country can public effort be regimented through the aegis, instrumentally and authority of the Government in power. That the Bharat Sevak Samaj today has innocuous, well-meaning objectives does not condone the fact that it is indiscreet and may be even harmful in the long run, for the Government to tie public opinion and effort to the bandwagon of the party in power.

If the Bharat Sevak Samaj was a truly non-Governmental body, the right approach should have been to appoint such a person as the Secretary who is not associated with the Government. Besides as Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the person should not make policy or other statements on behalf of the Government. Another question which deserves our attention is that all the convenors so far appointed by the Secretary of the Bharat Sevak Samaj have been Congressmen and women. Social workers and people of this country must guard against the danger of this "family" approach. Already controversy rages between the Pradesh Congress and the Congress Parliamentary party and the Planning Commission; with the Bharat Sevak Samaj throw in between, the muddle becomes perfect. Then again the eight-point development plan adopted by the National Advisory Committee for Public Co-operation also includes "development of the country's economy"—which should be the primary domain of the Government a- economists.

However, we must wait and see whether these comp'ications have a "homoeopathic" impact on the existing chaos and confusion in the country.

SOURCE OF TAX

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is once again at its wit's end trying to find out new sources of taxation. Here is something which may interest them.

There must be about 200 public latrines in Bombay maintained by the Municipality. The sweepers in charge of these, charge at least one anna as compulsory 'tip' from each user which has now become the unofficial tax. If a person refuses to pay he is abused and humiliated by the person in charge On a recent investigation, I understand the average earning through "tips" of the scavanger worker in Bori Bunder public latrine is Rs. 50 per day! They, however, net about Rs. 20 to 25 per day in other places.

If the Municipality set up some device like the one at V.T. Railway Station where the latrine door opens only with the insertion in a slot of a one anna coin—the Corporation could earn more than 18 lakhs of rupees annually at the average of Rs. 25 for 200 latrines.

Further, these public wash-rooms should be organized on a more lavish scale as in London and other Western countries so that the Municipality could charge for suppling towels etc. Thus after deducting the cost of increased facilities, the service could be made more effective and useful. Corporation could easily make a million rupees annually.

Will some Corporator please examine this question?

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Loss! Loss! Loss!

STILL GOVT. JEOPARDISE EASY PHILATELIC INCOME

SINCE the previous articles on the subject of demonetised stamps appeared on this page, the Communications Minister of the Government of India, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, speaking at Madras before the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, bemoaned the fact that several classes of postal matter were beinghandled at a heavy loss.

According to his statement, there is a loss on postcards, a loss on registered letters, a loss on money orders and a loss on insured articles. About the only ray of sunshine in this sad state of affairs seems to be the fact that two anna envelopes and inland letter forms bring in an income that is greater than the expenditure involved.

Taking his statement at face value, it is obvious that the public is demanding and getting its money's worth and more from every pie it contributes to the postal department. Contrast this with the attitude of the stamp collector, who, during the past few years has contributed over two crores of rupees and has seldom asked anything more than a very nominal service in return.

Seeing that other departments of the Posts and Telegraphs appear to be having a hard time making both ends meet, it would be the sheerest folly to sacrifice wantonly and without the least necessity the contributions that philatelists have made in the past and which they are willing and able to make in the future if only Government meet them half way in rejecting proposals which bode nothing but disaster to the hobby.

No Respite

Please accept my sincere congratulations for the very strong stand you have taken on the subject of the Philatelic Advisory Committee's recommendation to the Government of India to put invalid stamps on sale at the various Philatelic Bureaux in India. I have noticed with some astonishment that Mr. B. Dias of the Bombay Philatelic Company seems to approve of the proposed move.

One does not have to read between the lines to see that this dealer appears far more concerned about his personal interests than in the great harm that will come to the hobby. Black cannot be turned into white however one tries, and what is inherently wrong cannot be explained away as right merely because certain individuals wish to turn an evil proposal to their own profit.

Actually I believe that Mr. Dias is quite mistaken when he claims that the proposal of the Committee will help the Indian dealer, for there will be, as pointed out by Mr. Jal Cooper, F.R.G.S., such a boycott from overseas collectors, that Indian philately will be totally isolated.

I have no idea whether Government policies have been hitherto stifling dealers, as Mr. Dias makes out, but if his claims are correct then it is all the more reason why he should not side with the Committee, for any 'respite' as he calls it, will most certainly be quite a momentary one and will be followed by a crash from which the stamps of this country will never recover.

—AKBAR M. SHERIFF

Who Gets Plums?

I have just read Mr. Bossuet Dias's amazing epistle on the subject of selling invalid States' stamps. There is a good deal in his letter which can be refuted out of hand, but the extent of his naivete in philatelic matters is proved by his suggestion that the stamps concerned should be sold, BUT ONLY FOR A MONTH, then destroyed.

Pray why, Mr. Dias? Will this not lead to cornering of all stamps that are in short supply? Will not the Patiala 3 pies of 1937 and the two others mentioned in the article in the "Chronicle" of the 17th be sold out within ten minutes if ever they are put on sale? Which stamps will last a month, Mr. Dias? Only those which are so worthless that collectors will not touch them with a barge-pole.

As "Kung" has pointed out, there are a lot of loop-holes by which the favourites of the postal authorities will grab the plums. Philatelists, as usual, will be left in the lurch.

—DILIP C. LOHANA

Brainstorm

Was there a heat-wave when the Committee met at Nasik? The answer to this important question might suggest a reason for the monstrous proposal of the Committee. If the Advisory Board has no better work than to make much proposals, they had better resign their offices immediately and go in for a hobby where they cannot do any harm by their absurd and irresponsible brainstorms.

I hope you slash them so severely that they will give up this idiocy through sheer funk. Congratulations and please keep up the good work. Indian stamps are in a pretty bad way without the Committee going out of its way to make things worse.

—ARTHUR D'SILVA

WILL BE LOOKED DOWN UPON

It is a sad commentary on the Government of India that it deems fit to dispose of obsolete and demonetised stamps which, as is usual, should have been destroyed. Indian Philately will cease to hold the place of honour so far enjoyed by her, and will be looked down upon by the Philatelic world which will rightly place her on the philatelic map near countries like Pakistan and Burma which have earned notoriety by their recent attempts at remaindering.

G. J. IDNANI

RELATIVE VALUE WILL FALL

I trust you will be able to publish my views on the 'sale of demonetised stamps' controversy which has been going on for the past two weeks. I may state immediately that after your 'scathing but completely justified criticism' of the 17th—to use the words of Jal Cooper—no one with the least interest in the future of philately would have been in doubt regarding the utterly absurd nature of any proposal that involved 'peddling of invalid stamps'.

It is barely possible that a complete novice or one unaware of the consequences of demonetisation in the past would have been in favour of the Committee's plan, but I was truly amazed to find support for the Committee's proposal coming from the least expected quarter—Mr. Bossuet Dias, one of India's leading dealers. Mr. Dias is, as you have said, entitled to have his own views, but that they are not the views of any decent philatelist goes almost without saying.

The main point that Mr. Dias seems to have overlooked in his anxiety over his own business interests in that your article made it quite clear that the RELATIVE VALUE of States stamps would fall—in other words that everyone, whether dealer or collector, would be hit according to the size of his holdings. A thing which is wrong in principle cannot be justified merely for the sake of convenience. And if the proposal under discussion means that a beginner's collection drops in value, this drop is just as important, in principle, as any fall that might take place in the value of a dealer's accumulations.

Mr. Dias talks of the 'respite' the trade will get if the Committee manage to have their way. I feel he has used the word advisedly. For it will be nothing but a 'respite' in every sense, and a most temporary and short-lived one, for when—or if at all—Mr. Dias manages to sell the remainders he has purchased under the new dispensation, he will find that collectors will have united in a concerted boycott that will knock the bottom out of Indian stamps for good.

It would indeed be an ill wind that did not blow SOMEONE good, and if Mr. Dias wishes to make hay at the cost of the future of Indian philately, it is, although a tragic instance of complete lack of ethics, entirely his own concern. It might be pertinent if someone explained to him that the sale of demonetised stamps is bad irrespective of whether I or he or any others line their pockets.

It is opinions like these, expressed by supposedly reputable dealers that strengthen the hands of those who want to play ducks and drakes with Indian stamps. In the profound observation of Mr. Dias, I leave it at that!

—ANSEY PEREIRA.

Proposal Will Bring Discredit

PROF. P. A. WADIA is a familiar figure in the world of education and social service, and, like thousands of others in every walk of life, finds pleasure and relaxation with his stamps. We are very pleased to publish below his views on the subject of selling of demonetised issues. Prof. Wadia writes:

I have seen the articles in the Bombay Chronicle Weekly regarding the proposal made by the Philatelic Advisory Committee that Government should put on sale the unsold stocks of Indian States stamps.

Evidently this might bring a small revenue to a Government that is embarking on ambitious schemes of expansion. But, it will also bring discredit, and lay open those responsible for such a transaction to suspicions of a most compromising character. If Government, jealous of its prestige, can think of compromising itself by selling, may be to a few interested parties, stocks of old issues which fetch a value in the philatic world proportionate to their scarcity no established philatelic dealers will even think of associating their names with a transaction of this kind.

There is something wrong — fundamentally wrong — in this proposal. One can understand Government getting money by a number of new issues from time to time: but to meddle in a light hearted and reckless manner in the philatelic market by releasing stocks of earlier issues can only have behind it forces which reach the limits of commercial honesty.

Jal Cooper's Rejoinder

I have read with much genuine amusement the views expressed by Mr. Bossuet Dias of the Bombay Philatelic Co., and have no hesitation in saying that I never read such trash in my active philatelic career extending over a period of over 35 years. It can only be the wild imagination of Mr. Dias when he says that "Dealers and collectors were caught unawares"! The Indian States' stamps were demonetised after an advance notice of as many as six months was published throughout the press in India. The merger of the Indian States was not done in a day, Mr. Dias; it took solid work of 18 months to bring out the unification of the States with India, and at all times, the progress achieved by the Indian States' Ministry of the Government of India was always made known to all Indians through regular press communiques on the subject.

No self-respecting Indian stamp dealer would ever crave or beg for a little respite, as asked for by Mr. Dias, if such a respite can only be had as a result of the most degrading action of the Government of India! I am confident that the Government of India are not financially bankrupt as yet to resort to getting a small revenue by sale of demonetised stamps; however, if they do so I shall not hesitate for a minute to broadcast this financial bankruptcy of the Government to the four corners of the philatelic world. It is one thing to earn a legitimate revenue for the postal administration by sale of stamps to stamp collectors; it is an outright crooked and demoralising procedure to earn a revenue from stamps which have no more franking value. As the Government of India have always claimed high morality in all their dealings with the public, I have no hesitation in saying that they will not oblige Mr. Dias and his like by letting the prestige of the Government of India sink into the gutter in the international philatelic world by giving them the little respite so pitifully begged by Mr. Dias. Let us wait and see.

—JAL COOPER

Boycott Is Not Likely

INTERVIEWED regarding his opinion of the proposal to sell stocks of Indian States stamps now with the Government of India, MR. M. L. TANNAN, O. B. E., a philatelist of 48 years' standing, who has an intimate knowledge of the workings of philately all over the world, made the following points:

(1) The strictures made in the article 'Stop This Racket Now', to the effect that India had been more or less fleecing philatelists by issuing large numbers of commemoratives, were not borne out by facts. In this connection, he drew attention to the policies followed by countries like Egypt where new issues are put out very frequently.

(2) In the absence of detailed recommendations by the Philatelic Advisory Committee, it was not possible to offer detailed comment at this stage, particularly since it is not known which stamps and what quantities are involved.

(3) Regarding the comparison drawn in the article between the Committee's proposal and what was done by Transvaal and the other countries mentioned, Mr. Tannan considered this an unfair comparison since, unlike those countries which sold their remainders at a fraction of face value, the Committee's proposal is not likely to envisage the sale of the stamps concerned below face.

(4) Mr. Tannan thought that the proposal itself is likely to be considered very carefully not only by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, but by the Ministries of Law, Finance and Commerce, and it may not be finally accepted. However, in case the proposal is ultimately approved, the sale of such stamps should be limited to a short period such as six months.

(5) Regarding those few stamps mentioned in the article which have risen in value to several hundred times over face, Mr. Tannan expressed the view that most probably these stamps would not be among the stamps to be sold.

(6) Mr. Tannan was not inclined to accept the statement that collectors had bought large quantities of individual stamps of the States. If such a thing had been done, it must have been done by a few stamp dealers, and would not affect the interests of the general philatelist. He had not much sympathy for such dealers as had speculated in these issues with a view to fleece collectors of State stamps.

(7) As regards the statement in the article that there would be a boycott of Indian States stamps by dealers and collectors both at home and abroad, Mr. Tannan did not think this at all likely, particularly as there are to be no more issues from the Indian States.

PUBLIC NOTICES

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UNIFYING LEFTISTS OF INDIA

Forward Bloc's Plan

BELGAUM, August 30 (PTI): Pandit Sheelbhadra Yajee, Deputy Chairman of the All-India Forward Bloc, inaugurating the Convention of Forward Bloc workers of Karnatak here declared that his party would try to bring under its fold all genuine parties of the left in the country.

He said that the Forward Bloc would strive for the establishment of a Union of Socialist Republic and a classless society in India.

Pandit Yajee said that an agitation against sales tax and prohibition would be set afoot by them in the country, in co-operation with other leftists.

MALIK WON'T BE JOBLESS

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI-AFP): Soviet delegate to the U.N. M. Jacob Malik, who is leaving New York for Moscow at the end of September said yesterday he was sure of finding a job on his return to the Soviet Union.

Replying to questions on what his plans were he said there was no unemployment in his country and the Government would certainly find him work. M. Malik will be succeeded by M. Gorin. ....

SEARCH FOR LOCAL NAME FOR EVEREST

MUSSOORE, Aug. 29 (PTI). — Mr. Keshav Dev Malaviya, Deputy Minister, Education and Scientific Research of the Government of India, told the press here today that when fresh efforts were made this year to measure the height of Everest all factors like errors due to refraction would be considered.

An attempt would also be made simultaneously, he said, to establish a local name for Everest. The name "Gauri Shanker" was certainly not old as was not the correct name of Everest as given to it by the German mountaineer Schlagintvat. Later explorations in 1905 located real Gauri Shanker 36 miles away from Everest.

Wanted U. S. Criminal Arrested

TEXAS CITY. (Texas), Aug. 30 (UPA): FBI agents and Texas city police yesterday captured Joseph Franklin Bent Jr. one of the nations ten "most wanted" criminals who "fought like a crazy man" before being subdued.

The athletically built man who once boasted he would never be taken alive was shot while running from offices on the edge of the Texas city business district. He received a flesh wound in the right leg.

200 ACRES, THE LIMIT

Draft Of Egypt's Land Reform Bill

CAIRO, Aug. 30 (PTI): Egypt's radical agrarian reforms will be carried out by a Supreme Committee under Minister of Social Affairs Zoheir Garana, according to details of a draft bill just approved by the Council of State or Supreme Court here.

Under the bill, running into six chapters with 39 articles and completed after a month of countrywide heated discussions, the committee will comprise experts in agriculture, economy, social sciences and cooperatives.

Elaborate legislation for breaking up large estates, limiting land holdings to 200 acres and redistributing nearly one million acres of fertile land to landless peasantry is contained in the bill.

It also privides for expropriation and compensation, financing farming and marketing through cooperatives and the regulating of relations between landlord and tenant and the rights of agricultural workers.

The land reforms will have Retrospectice effect as from July 23, the day of the military 'coup d'etat' led by General Naguib which ushers in the new regime in Egypt.

The scheme, to be carried out in five years, provides for compensation to be given at ten times the rental value of expropriated land.

Big landlords will have option to select the two hundred acres they are entitled to keep.

Compensation for expropriated land will be paid in 3 per cent Government bonds over a period of 30 years. Conversely new landlords pay the Government in instalments for land acquired.

One major feature of the land refors scheme is that it does not affect the holdings of Land Reclamation Companies most of which are foreign owned.

FAROUK'S SHARES IN FOREIGN COMPANIES

CAIRO, Aug. 30, (UPA): One million Egyptian pounds worth of shares in foreign companies belonging to ex-King Farouk were found in a small steel safe in the Kafr El Dawar Cotton Mill today.

The shares were being kept for Farouk by Elias Andreos, director of the Beida Cotton Dyeing Company and the deposed King's economic adviser. The safe was in Andreos' office.

Authorities said the hoard would be brought to Cairo where two custodians of Farouk's property will take charge of it.

MASS DEFIANCE

JOHANNESBURG: Political observers here believe that the "passive" nature of the defiance campaign is coming under stronger pressure and it is developing into a mass movement.

Selective acts of defiance of apartheid by picked volunteers will give way to a mass defiance which may be indistinguishable from an attempt at general strike by non-white workers.

Commenting on the situation the Johannesburg Star this week said "no thinking South African would wish to see a suicidal experiment to test to the limit whether the South African defiance movement can be broken by deterrent punishment. The jail and the whip are the negative response to an organised trial of strength and endurance between the forces of mass disobedience and the machinery of the law. Responsible statesmanship calls for a more positive approach."

PAK ELECTIONS IN 1954

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, August 30: It is learnt on good authority that the first general elections in Pakistan will take place some time in 1954 if the present time-table for the preparation and passing of the Constitution is kept up.

The Fundamental Rights Committee has now practically completed its work and its report be placed before the Constituent Assembly during its next session in October this year.

Obverse and reverse sides of the and Quarter-rupee denominations pure nickel coins of Half-rupee now being manufactured at the Alipore Mint.

Manufacture Of Pure Nickel Coins

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31.

A difficult coinage operation—manufacturing nickel coins from the raw material—has been successfully completed in the new Government of India Mint at Alipore where for the first time pure nickel coins of half and quarter rupee denominations have been manufactured. It is believed that these are the first pure nickel coins to be manufactured by any Mint in the world as the universal procedure hitherto followed has been to stamp the coins from pre-fabricated blanks supplied by the manufacturers.

These coins were produced recently by the Alipore Mint at a time when the Producer Gas Plant in the Mint was being operated under test by the contractors. The conditions for the manufacture of the coins were by no means ideal as certain subsidiary operations had to be omitted entirely because the compressed air supply in the Mint is not yet functioning. The operations were conducted by Major A. J. Gomez, Master of the Alipore Mint, who is also the first Indian to be appointed to this post.

INDIA PLACES ORDERS IN JAPAN

NAGOYA, Aug. 30, (UPA): An official of the Indian communications system said here orders tottaling dol. 60,000,000 for cables and other equipment have been placed with Japanese manufacturers and will be shipped to India within the next 12 months.

The official, Mr. K. Gupta, communications engineer from Calcutta, is on special duty with the Indian Embassy in Tokyo. He inspected a shipment of telephone cables made by the Fukewa Electric Company of Yokohama earmarked for 200 miles of Indian telephone lines and valued about dol. 500,000. This will be the initial shipment.

30 OFFICER-CADETS RECEIVE WINGS

BEGUMPET, August 30. — Thirty officer-cadets of the Indian Air Force and one naval officer, Lieut. C. L. Jayachandra of I. N. S. Venduruthi, received their "wings" from Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukerjee, officiating C-in-C, I.A.F., at a passing out parade held here this morning on the completion of the 68th Pilot Course of the Air Force Academy.

The Jodhpur sword of honour was awarded to pilot officer M. W. Tilak as the best pupil in ground subjects and the best all-round pupil of this course. The Patiala trophy was awarded to pilot officer R. L. Bhatwar for being the best pilot of the course.

TEA PRICES FALLING

Overproduction Sequel

COONOOR, Aug. 30 (PTI): Tea prices were falling dangerously since the beginning of the year as there had been a surplus production of 37 million pounds of tea at a time when tea was still rationed in many important consuming countries and when the British Government had imposed a contraction of credit for holding tea stocks, Mr. J. B. Soutar, Chairman, Tea Section of the United Planters' Association of South India, told a meeting this morning of the tea section of U P A S I.

Production of tea had to be reduced to restore a measure of prosperity to the industry, though the long-term policy should be to expand the programme of advancing tea sale in India and abroad. This year's tea crop in North India was 30 million pounds over the last year's.

About 8,000 refugees from East Pakistan have entered the various sub-divisions of Tripura State during the last three weeks, according to reports received by the Central Refugee Relief Committee at Agartala.

SILK AND ART SILK RESEARCH INSTITUTE

BOMBAY, Saturday: A research institute for helping the silk and art silk industry in the country will start functioning in Bombay by the end of December, 1953, according to a spokesman of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association here today.

The authorities of the proposed institute have with the help of the Bombay Government acquired about 14,000 sq. yards of land in Worli, where the proposed institute will be situated.

The Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association here has set apart Rs. 37 lakhs and the Government of India has agreed to contribute 1|3 of the amount given by the industry besides an annual grant of 50 per cent of the expenses.

MOSCOW VIEW OF MALAN RAJ

LONDON, Aug. 30, (PTI-Reuter): The Moscow daily 'Izvestia' in an "international review" devoted to racial legislation in South Africa quoted by Tass said today: "The South African inheritors of Hitler have earned the hatred of all honest persons".

The "review" written blamed the Malan Government of continuing "to severely persecute the ten million Negroes and Indians of South Africa".

It said: "racial discrimination laws are introduced one after the other with the object of reducing Negroes and Indians to the status of slaves."

Public Accounts Body

NEW DELHI, August 30 (PTI): The Public Accounts Committee will meet here from September 2 to examine the accounts of the Government for the year 1949-50 in respect of railways, posts, multi-purpose projects, housing and state trading concerns.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: at 6-00 p.m. at Sangham Premises: Mr. K. S. S. Raghavan will talk on 'Escapist Literature.'

Between You And Me

By "Me"

UNVEILING a portrait of Rajaji at the Mysore State Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mr. Jagjivan Ram declared that he was a great prophet.

Like the Prophet, he was forced to perform the "Hijarat" to be discovered by Delhi and to be re-discovered by Madras.

* * *

"Let them hang me constitutionally, if they must hang me, so that this neck of mine may know under what Article it is wearing the noose," said Mr. S. K. Patil in a rejoinder to the threat of disciplinary action.

Mr. Patil is a constitutional escapologist. He looks for a lacuna even in the noose.

* * *

Deploring the movement for birth control Rajaji declared that women nowadays wanted more motor cars and less babies.

They prefer Baby Austin to the baby.

* * *

It is reported that Moscow is cooking up a Stalin plan of economic aid to Asian countries.

Comrades who pooh-poohed the Truman plan and the Nehru plan will hail this as "Liberation". However, the credit for this plan is to go to Mr. Altaf Hussain, who first suggested it at the Moscow Economic Conference.

* * *

Dr. Radhakrishnan urges women to 'remain themselves'.

We beg to remain, and they beg to differ.

* * *

THE Fifth Tamil Festival which has just concluded its sessions is of more than passing interest. It looks as if Madras was chosen as the venue to counter the claim of the Andhras to the city. Rajaji's declaration that the Tamils will hold fast to the city if the Andhras try to walk away with it, shows that there are few neutrals left among the leaders.

The Andhras have raked up old history and documentaries to prove their claim. The Barber's Bridge in Madras should prove a useful pointer in this matter. Originally, it was Hampton Bridge, which the illiterate Tamilians used to pronounce as "Ambattan Bridge". The word "ambattan" meant a barber, and in course of time, it has officially become the Barber's Bridge. These shifting sands of history and interpollations show how unreliable documents are in the matter of the claim to Madras city. But the main plank of the conference was more cultural than political.

* * *

The Dravidian civilisation and the Tamil culture which is synonymous with it is as old, as if not older than, the Aryan civilisation. The Mohenjo Daro civilisation is considered to be Dravidian in its highlight, and the Tamil culture has spread to Ceylon, Burma and the Far Eastern countries up to Bali. Tamil classics like Tolkappiam, Silappathikaram, Manimekhala, Kambha Ramayanam and Tirukkural form literary masterpieces of a high order. Ports like Kaveripattinam on the East coast and Cranganoor on the Malabar coast had been carrying on trade with Rome, Egypt and China. The old international contacts gave the Tamils a breadth of vision and cosmopolitan outlook, which enabled them to carry the torch of civilisation and culture to distant lands It is said that the Tamils had no caste system, and their secular and non-denominational attitude is eloquent in the pages of Tirukkural. Strange as it may seem, the Tamil Nadu is also the home of Sanskrit culture.

* * *

This moral has been vividly brought home at the Special Convocation of the Delhi University, where Sardar Panikkar was conferred the degree of Doctor of Letters. Speaking on the occasion, President Rajendra Prasad said that although the "Avatars" came from North India, the "Acharyas" hailed from the South. Sankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, and Madhvacharya, whose philosophies run large from Kanyakumari to the Himalayas, hailed from the South. Their works are still considered to be masterpieces in Sanskrit literature. Moreover, savants like Pundarik. Vittal, who contributed a lot to Hindustani music, hailed from the South.

The question arises how South India has become the home of Sanskrit and Tamil literature. The moral is evident that languages and culture can co-exist, flourish and flourish together, instead of being a drag on each other. This is the essence of the republic of letters and the world of culture which our present day Hindi crusaders and Dravidastan hotgospellers sadly miss.

Art and culture have no frontiers, and parochial patriots who start crusades against other languages and culture ill serve their own cause. Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker, who has started the anti-Hindi campaign and erased Hindi names from railway signboards in the name of Dravidian culture, is no lover of Tamil literature. He proposes to make a public bonfire of Tamil classics like Kamba Ramayanam Thevaram and Tiruvachakam on the ground that the authors were imbued with pro-Aryan ideas. If these classics were burnt out of the Tamil literature, what will remain is Mr. Naicker's "Black Shirt" philosophy of tooth and claw. Tamil Nadu is already getting jittery at Mr. Naicker's pyrotechnics.

* * *

It is time that every true Indian cultivated a taste for all the provincial languages and cultures and considered himself as a heir to the rich legacy. Since a considerable section in South India feels sore at what is termed as "Hindi imperialism", Hindi enthusiasts should be very considerate in dealing with the language issue. They should not feed the flame of Separatists who raise the bogey of "North Indian invasion of the South". Despite anti-Hindi philippic Mr. Naicker cannot hold back the dawn. Prominent vocalists like Smti M. S. Subbulakshmi and film stars like Ranjan, Bhanumathi, Anjali Devi and Vyjayanthimala have taken to Hindi films. On the reverse side Nargis and Raj Kapoor are trying to get the mastery of Tamil for the Tamil version of their films. Smti Anjali Hora conducts her Bharat Natya classes in Tamil and sings Tamil Padams for recitals. Acharya Vinoba Bhave has become a multi-linguist for his Bhumidhan Yagna. Even Finance Minister C. D. Deshmukh prefaced his recent speech in Madras with the words "Yenakku Tamil Varathu; Mannikkanam", meaning "I don't know Tamil; please forgive me." These incidents show how language barriers melt into thin air in everyday life.

* * *

The main feature of the Tamil Festival conference is its unequivocal stand against Dravidastan and forthright condemnation of the separatist movement masquerading under the guise of a sovereign Tamil State. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, who opened the Tamil Festival exhibition, declared: "We are Indians first and Tamilians next. The ruin of India will mean the ruination of Tamil Nadu also. I say this, because mischievous attempts are being made to exploit our love for Tamil and to mislead us into the path of separatism. I warn you that separatist tendencies will ultimately destroy our Tamil culture itself." This bold and timely rejoinder will knock the bottom out of the separatist movement. The Dravidastan's chief pompously declares that Tamil Nadu will secede from India in 1960, and that North Indians will only be given the status of aliens in his Utopia. This self-styled leader joined forces with Mr. Jinnah when the freedom struggle was on and did not strike a blow for it. Now that independence has been won by the labour and sacrifice of others, he appears on the stage as the arbiter of Tamil Nadu's destiny. A puppet assumes the role of a dictator!

* * *

It is time that we realised the extent of our 'Raj' and the rich legacy to which we have become heir after the attainment of freedom. Humanity has always a tendency to look backwards and revel in the hoary past. It is natural that the Tamils should think in terms of Chola and Pandya glory. There is nothing unpatriotic if the Andhras think of resurrecting the grandeur of the Vijayanagar Empire. The Vishala Andhra, the Maratha Wada, the Maha-Gujarat, Sikhistan and Greater Bengal and all linguistic aspirations are legitimate and capable of achievement, if we cultivate a proper perspective.

In our dream of "Ram Rajya", we forget the reality that our Swaraj covers a territory, before which previous empires pale into midgets.

The pageant of princess and puppets has gone, and it is the common man who holds the sway now. It is the People's Raj based on the verdict of the biggest electorate that has ever gone to the polls. This divine dispensation is the culmination of a century of freedom struggle. We will not allow this freedom to be crucified on the Cross of linguism or separatism.

* * *

A POSTHUMOUS award represents the glorious uncertainty that is life. It is the tragedy of "too late" enacted by an inexorable and unseen power in human affairs.

In the context of this divine or devilish intervention, the dictum that man is the architect of his own destiny has only a limited application. Destiny men like Napoleon and others have appeared on the scene, but it is highly debatable whether destiny made them or they made destiny. Both Hitler and Stalin were exalted as destiny men; but in the crucial stage of the Nazi "Putsch", the Red Generals who were subsequently hailed as winners of World War II prayed for the early advent of the Russian winter. In the real sense it was "General Winter" that saved Stalingrad and Moscow from the hands of the Nazis.

At no time has luck befriended a politician more demonstrably than in the case of Rajaji. Timely rains answered the prayers of his people, and they generously put their hands in their pocket when he called for a loan. With luck ahead and abounding popular support, it is "annus mirbulus" or year of victory for Rajaji. With wizened age and ripe wisdom, he does not consider himself as the architect of his destiny, but trims his sail to the wind of destiny. This is an act of faith.

* * *

Every man is entitled to the fruits of his labour, is a truism, but that never happens. Even in this mundane world, there are many middlemen who make others toil and sweat and carry away the fruits thereof. Then there is many a slip between the cup and the lip to contend with. Even Dame Nature seems to take an extraordinary pleasure in denying or delaying the fruits of labour to man. Lest he becomes down-hearted or crestfallen, man is taught to cultivate a lattitude of mind and longitude of outlook which is "other worldly". Out of this has developed the theory of "Nishkama" or disinterestedness, which is expounded in Bhagwat Gita. "Yours is to labour, and not to expect the fruits thereof", is the high watermark of Indian philosophy; but the modern man wants incentive and urge to work in the shape of "cash and carry," and will not rest content with a post-dated cheque on the Bank of Infinity.

* * *

Thus arises the fateful gap between aspiration and realisation, which is the essence of the posthumous award. News comes from Travancore that an elementary school teacher was promoted to the secondary grade and when the order actually arrived, the recepient was gathered up to his fathers. We can imagine how hard the teacher would have worked and waited long for the promotion, and how it would have afforded the joy of living, had it come at least in the last lap of his life. We cannot stay the hand of Death, but the authorities could have speeded up the promotion. Bureaucracy and red-tapism are responsible for these poignant tragedies, which make a man embittered with life. There are certain posthumous awards which are essentially posthumous in quality and content. For example, the Victoria Cross is awarded to a military man for a supreme act of courage and sacrifice, from which he does not usually survive. These awards are in the nature of a heirloom from generation to generation. But ordinary promotions and recognition of merit form a regular time-table, and need not be elevated to the mystic region of the inscrutable.

* * *

Pre-mortem obituary is a contradiction in terms, but the late Gaekwar of Baroda was perhaps the only lucky one to read his obituary in his own life time. He had a bitter taste of what posterity would think of him. Newspapers killed him on mistaken information. The sudden and dramatic abdication of King Farouk has created a sort of posthumous drama. Sardar Panikkar, India's Ambassador-designate to Egypt, had brought from Peking an exquisitely carved ivory fan said to have belonged to the last Manchu empress, for presentation to Queen Narriman during the presentation of his credentials to the King of Egypt. Now Farouk and Narriman have "gone with the wind" and into the wilderness. We do not know whether to congratulate General Neguib or to condole with Farouk. The ivory fan is one of the anecdotes in which history drāmatises itself. It is this irony that Shakespeare summed up in the lines:

"Their's a divinity that shapes our ends.

Rough hew them how we will."

The Bombay Madrigal Singers' annual award for the musician who stands first in the L.T.C.L. diploma in India was this time won by Miss Sheila Braganza and the prizes were presented at the recent concert of the B. M. S.
Photo shows Miss Braganza with the Lilavati Munshi Cup, and on her right is Mr. George Selwyn, local secretary of the Trinity College of Music, London, who made the presentation. On her left, is Mr. George Noronha, the secretary of the Bombay Madrigal Singers.

LAST LOOK ROUND

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

out their picks and shovels and got to work. They had scarcely got half way when they were asked by the Khasmahal officer to "show cause why they should not be restrained."

We only hope that the officer saw light in time and allowed the villagers to complete the work.

High Aim

THE hunt for superman or near-perfect 'homo sapiens' has been going on since time immemorial. Once it is said that a titled lady offered to marry Bernard Shaw. Her argument or hope was that the progeny would possess Shaw's intelligence and her beauty. But Shaw retorted: What if the progeny exhibits my beauty and your intelligence?

It is is reported that Tokyo hospitals are keeping lists of men who are not only handsome and healthy but have good "scholastic records" as donors for artificial insemination. The newspaper "Sin Yukan," which gave the news said there was an INCREASING DEMAND from childless couples. (This makes it clear how the childless heroine of the Japanese film, "Yuki Warisoo" recently shown in the city, adjusts herself after a ravishing mental struggle to the child of her husband's indiscretion.) The Kei University confirmed the report and an official said: "Only NEAR-PERFECT males are used as suppliers."

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu : Bhadrapad Shud 11, 2008.
Muslim : Gilhej 9, 1371.
Parsi : Gatha 4, 1321.
Sunrise 6-24 a.m., Sunset 6-55 p.m.
Hightide 09-06, 20-22.
Lowtide 01-40, 15-24.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR SABHA : Sixth Rashtrabhasha Convocation at the St. Xavier's High School Hall, 4-30 p.m.

ALL INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATE ASSOCIATION : Meeting to protest against the Bombay University's rules on a condensed M.B.B.S. Course, Topiwala National Medical College, 10 a.m.

SILK AND ART SILK MILLS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION : Foundation Stone laying ceremony of the building for the Research Association's offices on Plot No. 2, Back Bay Reclamation, 9-30 a.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION : Swami Sambhuddhananda will conduct classes on Bhagavadgita at the Mission's premises, 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

BOMBAY PEACE CONFERENCE : DELEGATES' SESSIONS : Vanmali Hall, Dadar, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

THE NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL ART AND CRAFT EXHIBITION : 10 a.m.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : Public lecture on "The Mystery of Dreams," Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

Claims Show Decrease

WESTERN RAILWAY'S REPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday: At the meeting of the Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Gondal held at Gondal on 27th August 1952 under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. P. Mushran, General Manager, Western Railway, after reviewing of the action taken in matters arising out of the discussion at the previous meeting held in May last, the Committee noted the satisfactory position in regard to Claims which showed a decrease in the number of Claims (including pre-Partition claims) outstanding at the close of the quarter ending 30th June 1952 as compared with the preceding quarter. The number of Claims disposed off and paid showed an increase as compared with the previous period.

Continued efforts to settle Claims as rapidly as possible have brought the average time on settlement of Claims from 78 days to 76 days, as compared with the previous period.

The items of the Agenda relating to the usual subjects viz., Financial results of the Railway, Inspection of the Caering arrangements, Ticketless travel, were then discussed.

The subjects brought forward by Messrs. Nathalal P. Shah and G. G. Thakkar, Members of the Committee, relating to previous wagons distributing Committee in Saurashtra, Janata Express for Saurashtra, lighting arrangements on the Gondal Region etc., were then taken up and discussed.

In regard to the distribution of wagons, the Chairman stated that the existing rule of the allotment of wagon in strict conformity with the priority of registration in the consignment Note Register specifically maintained at Goods Sheds for this purpose shall apply, as heretofore.

KONKANI MARATHA FREE STUDENTSHIPS

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Government of Bombay has directed that the increased limit of Rs. 1,500 of the annual income of a family of the Konkani Maratha Community for the purpose of grant of free studentships should continue up to April 19, 1954. The position will be reviewed at the end of that period.

Pilot Training Body

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Civil Air Pilot Training Committee, presided over by Mr. M. A. Master, has concluded examination of witnesses.

During the last few days the Committee held discussions in Bombay on the evidences of witnesses.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m. — 07-40 Programme, 07-45 K. Premdas, Gangdas & N. Mehta compositions, 08-15 V. A. Varadekar, lalat, 11-45 D. Kaikini, salagvarali, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 K. Tambe, kh. khat, 13-40 Great artists, 17-30 V. A. Varadekar, malashree, 18-10 A. A. Khan, sarod, 18-30 K. Tambe, marwa, 19-00 K. Premdas, Jeevan compositions, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, kamod, 19-30 D. Kaikini, raag hameer, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 D. Kaikini, thumri, 20-45 K. Premdas, Meerabai compositions, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 The quartet.

VARIATIONS : 353 m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A. Khan, sitar, 08-45 A. G. Marathe, M. songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 V. R. Varadekar, sarang, 13-00 A. G. Marathe, M. songs, 13-30 Sarla J. Malkani, H. songs, 13-50 A. A. Khan, sarod, 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 A. G. Marathe, M. songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 A. G. Marathe, M. songs, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 S. Parab & party, abhang & gaulan, 21-00 Sarla J. Malkani, H. songs, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 National prog. (Delhi relay.)

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m. — 08-15 Special, 08-30 H. Hussain, khayal, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Shakuntala Trivedi, geets, 18-20 J. Bhojak, Mira's works, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Dilni vato (Ahm.), 19-00 H. Hussain, thumri, 19-15 J. Bhojak, R. Shahni compositions, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-30 Geet vihar (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 H. Hussain, basant kedar, 20-30 Your choice, (Barod), 20-30 Bharat music (Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 J. Bhojak, Snehrashmi & Daveni compositions, 21-30 H. Hussain, kh.v.d., 21-45 National prog., (Delhi relay).

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72 m.—7-15 a.m. Music in March time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of people, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programme, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-50 Amateur Hour, Hindi, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Facts, 7-30 Ferguson Farming Facts, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-10 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces all star bill, 18-00 English mag., 8-45 'Home at eight', 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portraits, 21-00 Stars of Carribean, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety road show.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

GOOD BAG OF RED PLANES

Air Battles In Korea

SEOUL, Aug. 30, (UPA): American 'Sabrejets' destroyed or damaged 17 Communists MIG-15s today in a series of high altitude battles over North Korea. 'Sabrejet' pilots claimed five Communist jet fighters destroyed, one probably destroyed and 11 damaged.

Fifth Air Force Headquarters said 79 'Sabrejets' tangled with about 100 MIGs in the area around the Suiho reservoir near the Yalu River and around Sinuju in northwest Korea.

The 17 MIG claim constituted the best day hunting 'Sabres' have had in August and brought the month's total to 82 MIGs destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged.

NAM IL'S PROTEST ON KOJE INCIDENT

PAN MUN JOM, August 30, (UPA): General Nam Il chief Communist truce delegate, today protested to the United Nations against the death of one Communist prisoner and wounding of 26 others in Allied prisoner camps.

The North Korean general registered his protest in a note delivered to United Nations liaison officers at a brief sub-delegate truce meeting. Nam Il demanded the United Nations "render responsible accounting" for all "incidents of maltreating and butchering of war prisoners."

Widespread Rain In Konkan

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 30.

The following is the daily all-India weather summary for Saturday, August 30, 1952:—

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in Bihar, the Konkan, Malabar and South Kanara, and Mysore, and has occurred locally in Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Uttar Pradesh, the Kumaon Hills, Deccan (Desh), coastal Andhradesa, and Tamilnad. A few light showers were also reported from south-east Madhya Pradesh, south Hyderabad and Rayalaseema, with an isolated heavy fall in east Uttar Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, Orissa, the Konkan, and Malabar-South Kanara and will occur locally in the rest of north-east India, in east Uttar Pradesh, the Kumaon Hills, Deccan (Desh), coastal Andhradesa, Tamilnad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. A few showers are also likely to occur in the plains of west Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, south Hyderabad and Rayalaseema.

The following is the daily all-India weather chart:—

Ahmedabad	91	75	0	29.3	+5.4
BOMBAY	86	77	T	58.0	+1.8
Calcutta	90	81	0	35.4	—1.6
Madras	89	77	0	7.0	—2.8
Nagpur	89	73	T	22 6	—11.7
New Delhi	94	77	0	16.3	0.8
Poona	83	72	T	18.0	+3.5
Sholapur	95	70	0	9.3	—3.4
Surat	89	77	0	23.9	—7.4

QUAKE SHOCK: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin with epicentre at latitude 5.5 degrees north, longitude 96 degrees east in northern Sumatra about 1,770 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office Poona at 11-04 p.m. IST yesterday.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY

Floods Cut Off Shillong From Rest Of Assam

GAUHATI, Aug. 30 (PTI).—Through road traffic between Shillong and rest of Assam has been disrupted since this morning as a result of the bridge on the 49th mile from Gauhati being washed away by flood water.

One motor service is, however, being run with transhipment arrangement at the bridge site in place of the three services on this 64-mile oneway traffic.

ADVERTISERS FORM SOCIETY

BOMBAY, Saturday : For the first time, all the leading advertisers in India, have come into a body to promote their common interests.

The Inidan Society of Advertisers Limited, which will be inaugurated on September 5. will take constructive action in all important branches of advertising.

Advertising in India, judged by Western standards is a small affair, but it does play an important part in Indian economy. The total outlay of the major companies does run into several lakhs of rupees and there is no doubt advertisement revenue forms an important part of the finances of newspapers in India.

The Indian Society of Advertisers, believe that the interests of those who put out this large outlay should be properly protected.

The Society would also safeguard the common interests of advertisers whenever they are affected by the action of publishers, advertising agents or public authorities.

Mr. Morarji R. Desai

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, today, entertained to lunch Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Minister for Finance, Government of India, at his residence at Malbar Hill.

Capt. De Souza Motta, of the Brazilian Training Ship, Almirante Saldhana, called on Shri Desai, at his residence. Later, Shri Desai paid a return visit to the ship.

COPENHAGEN : The chief of the Danish Naval Radio Station at Dankarkshavn in Greenland told PTI-Reuter that reports of members of the British expedition in Greenland being marooned and in serious danger are "entirely without foundation."

End Dyarchy In Congress

BANGALORE, Aug. 30 (UPI).

MR. K. Hanumanthiah, Chief Minister of Mysore, has given notice of certain amendments to the Constitution of the Congress to be discussed at the ensuing session of the AICC at Indore, which aims at terminating the present diarchical system of separate Parliamentary and organisational wings of the Congress.

Explaining his amendments at a press conference here, the Chief Minister stated that the organisational work of the Congress should not be divorced from its Parliamentary activities and the two should have the one and the same entity. The All-India Congress Committee, he stated, should be combined with the legislature Congress Party to form a harmonious body with a view to advising and even controlling the Ministry at the Centre. Similarly, the President of the Congress should also hold the post of the Prime Minister. An identical arrangement should be given effect to at State level also, he stressed.

Mr. Hanumanthiah was of the opinion that if such a combination was effected, the need for a machinery to co-ordinate the activities of the P.C.C.s and Ministries could be easily eliminated.

NOT PRACTICABLE

Referring to the proposal of Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, that liaison committees should be brought into existence to harmonise Congress organisational and Parliamentary work, Mr. Hanumanthiah said that the proposal was difficult of implementation as such a step would only lead to the committees being foisted on the legislatures, Ministries and the P.C.Cs. Moreover the personnel of the committees, would give rise to a crop of differences and misunderstandings. In effect, the committees which would be vested with dictatorial powers would be unable to control the situation. He doubted very much whether the formation of liaison committees would be in the interest of the unity of the organisation.

Answering the criticism that the Ministers of States were not consulting their respective State Congress chiefs in matters of Governmental administration, he said that any discussion with the P.C.C. chiefs on administration matters would virtually amount to disclosure of Cabinet secrets, which was against the accepted principle of democracy. The P.C.C.s were there to advise the Ministers on matters of policy alone. He felt that consulting the P.C.C. chiefs alone would not mean obtaining the views of the entire Congress Committee. It was for this reason that he had urged for the integration of the posts of P.C.C. Chiefs and that of the Chief Ministers, because office and responsibility, he stated, should go together.

Patil Explains Amendments

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"IN my view the Indore session of the A.I.C.C. should try and bring about a constitution link-up between the Parliamentary and organisational wings of the Congress," says Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. in an explanatory note prepared by him on the amendments to the Constitution he will move at Indore.

Mr. Patil says that during recent years there has been an organisational upset because the Central Parliamentary Board has not functioned at all except at the time of making a selection of candidates. Had it functioned as in 1937-38-39, there would have been less friction and greater coordination. The Working Committee should make rules defining the scope and jurisdiction of the State Parliamentary Board.

Mr Patil says that "I do not know what is sought to be achieved by this proposed wonderful change in the Constitution" adding that it will be impossible for anybody to remain in office for more than a term unless he has proved himself worthy of the support of his colleagues. It may be that quick changes of this description (that no office-bearer can continue for more than two years) may suit the genius of Congressmen in a particular province. But that does not prove that the system has proved such a great success that it must be applied to other provinces as well.

DHROL THAKORE TO BE TRANSFERRED

RAJKOT, Aug. 30 (PTI). — The Thakore Saheb of Dhrol, who is in preventive detention in Bombay under orders of the Saurashtra Government, is likely to be transferred to Rajkot shortly, it is learnt.

Demonstration Flight Of BOAC Comet Jet

BOMBAY, Saturday: Bombay journalists had an opportunity to fly on a B.O.A.C. Comet Jet liner for the first time today when they took off from the Santa Cruz Air Port on a 90-minute demonstration flight.

Some of the journalists aboard who had previous flying experience and had travelled long distances by air before felt this was a unique experience as a jet liner is different from a pistonengined aircraft having double the speed of the latter and twice the comfort.

The participants in the demonstration flight were taken towards Baroda after sighting which city the plane veered back on its way to Bombay. The maximum height attained on this trip was 38,000 feet and cruising the speed between three and four hundred.

The B.O.A.C. as from Wednesday August 13 introduced their new Comet Jet Liner on the Ceylon-U.K. route and from that day onwards Bombay to London became an overnight journey by the five hundred mile-an-hour aircraft.

On Tuesday August 12, the 36-seater plane arrived in Bombay from London on its inaugural passenger-carrying flight to Colombo.

The journey flying time of the Comet, which has a cruising altitude of over 7 miles is fourteen hours fifteen minutes between Bombay and London, and it stops for an hour at each of the four places of call—Karachi, Bahrein, Beerut and Rome. Passengers leaving Bombay after office hours can have their early morning tea in London.

BAN ON SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP REMOVED

BOMBAY, Saturday. The Government of Bombay has lifted the ban on the slaughter of sheep and goats in the State, with immediate effect. The quota system of slaughter of these animals has been abolished and the restrictions on their slaughter at religious festivals removed.

The slaughter of sheep and goats is also allowed outside slaughterhouse but it should be carried out in private places out of public view.

The slaughter of other animals such as cows, bulls, bullocks and she-buffaloes must, however, be carried out in slaughter houses only and the quota system in the case of these animals continues to remain in force.

M. D. Bhat Assumes Office

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. G. L. Mehta, Ambassador-designate to USA, relinquished charge of his post as Chairman, Tariff Commission, today, and Mr. M. D. Bhat, ICS, assumed charge as Chairman of the Commission.

GRAHAM HARD AT WORK

GENEVA, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Frank Graham, the United Nations Chairman of the Conference between India and Pakistan on Kashmir, was hard at work today preparing for next week's meetings.

Joint meetings with the delegations have been temporarily suspended since yesterday. But Dr. Graham has been seeing leaders of the two delegations separately.

He has now discussed at some length with the two leaders his revised proposals as to the number and character of the forces to remain on each side of the cease-fire line when the plebiscite is held in Kashmir.

Advisers to both the delegations were remaining in Geneva over the week-end to be at the disposal of Dr. Graham, if required.

Meanwhile their leaders were planning to go into the mountains to see some of the lovely Swiss scenery.

DELHI IN STATE OF POLITICAL COMA

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 2)

tation of the Welfare State theory is actually destroying the productivity of the country by uncouraging idleness and by the recognition of the vested right of a worker in his job.

It has made modernisation and rationalisation of the Indian industry an impossibility. Why should an industrialist waste his money on modern appliances, if he knows that he would not be permitted to retrench a single worker rendered surplus by the rationalisation of his plant and machinery?

The case of the Government's own mint should illustrate the point. The war-time demand for metalic coins having been substantially reduced, a large number of war-time employees have been rendered surplus. THERE IS, HOWEVER, A STANDING THREAT OF STRIKE, IF THE GOVERNMENT WERE TO RETRENCH A SINGLE SURPLUS WORKER. The men refused, when they were asked to work for forty hours a week. The Labour Ministry quickly intervened, when the Finance Ministry insisted on a forty-hour week. The case went up for arbitration, which decided against the Finance Ministry.

Eleven Unions having a membership of 16,000 Civil Employees in various defence installations have served a notice on the Government to go on a strike because 213 of them had been retrenched.

The soldiers who are prevented from organising themselves into trade unions were quietly retrenched million and a half after the war and 50,000 in 1951. And it is the soldier who makes it possible for the employment of Babu Bahadurs in the Defence installations.

Government on one side is attacked for the high defence expenditure and has to face a strike threat on the other side, if it were to make an attempt at economy. Having given in to Railwaymen, it has to surrender allround.

Air India employees challenged the very machinery of arbitration. Their plan of action, if successful would mean that labour would accept only such awards as were in its favour.

PROBLEM FOR DESHMUKH

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh has lately been talking about the financing of the Five-year Plan. He is opposed to deficit financing beyond a certain limit. He is not in favour either of the Plan depending on foreign aid for its finances. He told Parliament in 1951 that he had imposed adequate taxes to finance the Plan. Since then additional expenditure has been undertaken, not for development but for satisfying political aspirations of certain categories of people. Rs. five crores were added to expenditure, to finance the political urge of part C. States. With unproductive employment on the increase and threats of direct action, in the event of economies, the Finance Minister's task to finance the development Plan is becoming increasingly difficult. Instead of lending a helping hand, his Congress colleagues propound the theory of deficit financing.

The Prime Minister has often exhorted Indians to PRODUCE OR PERISH. This has remained a slogan, because people are not convinced of the necessity of producing more. Why should a man in the street work more than is necessary for him, if crores are to be wasted on River Development Projects, Housing Factory, etc. and in the name of Welfare State, on maintaining thousands of idlers?

ARMY OF IDLERS

A responsible official in the Central Labour Ministry told me of his scheme under which surplus and unwanted clerical staff in each Ministry would be determined and would be absorbed in new Organisations, such as Planning Commission, Indian Finance Commission, etc., The permanent Ministerial heads know the extent of their unwanted staff but are unwilling to declare it as such. The result is that staff is added whenever new organisations are created.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda has created a Bharat Sewak Samaj to stimulate mass interset in Development. Public is not likely to be enthused so long as one section is appeased at the expense of another, and Government is not prepared to put its own house in order. If the tax-payer has to produce more, he has also to be convinced that his hard-earned money is not squandered or was spent on maintaining an army of idlers. Sooner or later, the Government will have to face the combined issue of retrenchment and strikes.

U. S. HINT

In June last the Report of President Truman's Materials Policy Commission was published in the States. The following observation of the Commission should be of special interest to India:—

"The threat of the materials problem lies in insidiously rising costs which can undermine our rising standard of living, impair the dynamic quality of American capitalism and weaken the economic foundations of national security."

Thanks to the appeasement of peasants and workers, prices of almost everything in this country have been on the increase. Sugar should illustrate the point. Indian sugar is more expensive than foreign sugar at the ports.

If the American view has any substance, the development plans, unaccompanied by a reduction in real costs would neither raise standards of living nor would they strengthen the economic foundations of India. .....

PRAJA—SOCIALIST PARTIES' MERGER

(Continued from Page 3 Col. 5)

used when other available methods have been exhausted."

Both the parties have shown their faith in constructive activities as an inescapable part of political effort and awakening. With such a community of outlook, to have shirked the merger would have appeared a concession to cowardice and conservatism.

PARTY IDEOLOGY

The question arises whether the parties have a common ideology? Many in the Socialist Party have been wont to call themselves Marxists, and the spokesmen of the KMPP have claimed to be simon-pure Gandhites. Where and how do the two ideological streams meet?

In fact the Socialist Party has been engaged in an effort to evolve a philosophy that weaves together in a "seamless garment" the realities of India with the party's programme and policy. Democratic Socialism was its reply to the dehumanisation caused by totalitarian communism.

As questions of economic development came to the fore, the ideology had to answer not only to the needs and claims of the liberties of mind and men, of administrative devolution and taming of power but the questions of economic reconstruction of technology, economic enterprise and accumulation of capital. Here the party has recently been engaged in the effort to chart the course and the map the terrain that has generally been neglected in socialist thinking — the area that links the peasants with social change. A full understanding of the creative relationship that has to be evolved between the peasantry and Socialism shows that our next task, the new face of Democratic Socialism is to no small extent, as Jayaprakash Narayan, has aptly called it "Agrarian Socialism". In this quest of ours the ideologies of the KMPP can be our fellow-workers, for we have at long last reached the ultimate vineyard of Asian hopes and endeavours. Our ideological clarification can get enriched by the merger of the two parties, provided we remain true to our ideals and our allegiance to stubborn realities.

STILL SOCIALIST

The new party will still be a socialist Party, it will only not be a "doctrinaire" party.

At Cawnpore, as early as 1946, we decided that we shall not be frightened of voyage of thought and that the shelter of set phrases and canned ideas was not for us.

The two parties have a common devotion to democracy and peaceful change. In their concepts of the new social order the two have come closer together through the KMPP's outgrowing trusteeship theory and moving forward to SOCIALISATION and the Socialists' increasing concern with the need of ECONOMIC DECENTRALISATION. On both sides the frontiers of understanding have moved closer.

On Communists, the KMPP, lacking our experience and insight, has not been consistent. But it is of no small importance that though in the elections and after the K.M.P.P.-C.P. alliance seemed to have helped them, the KMPP has decided, deliberately, to move away from the Communists. We can never forget that in the Communist infested areas, we are generally weak. The KMPP-Socialist merger has isolated the Communists and opened up the prospects of weaning away the people from them.

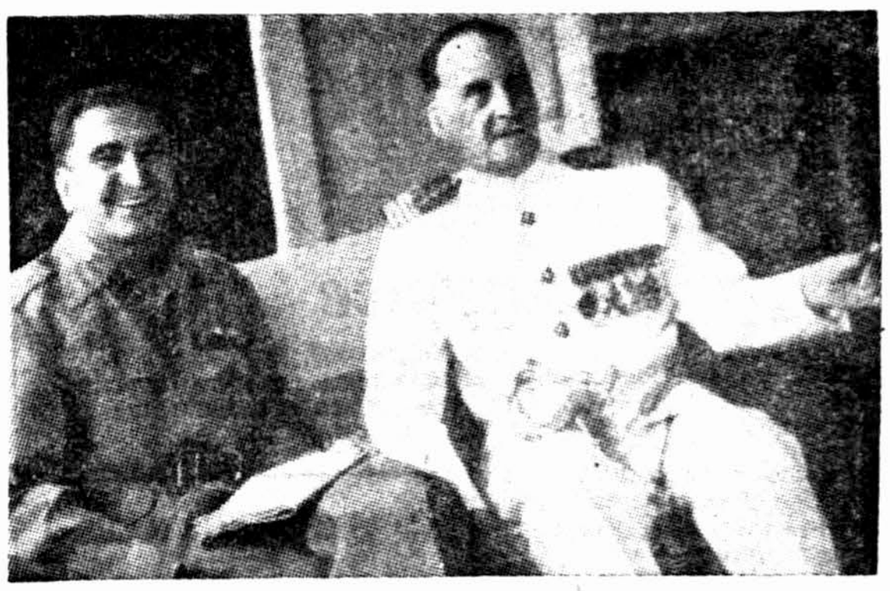
ON FOREIGN POLICY

On foreign policy, the KMPP's adherence to freedom and neutrality is beyond doubt. But it has not always understood, much less worked out their implications. In the confusion that Nehru's policies have created, the Socialists have not yet succeeded in driving a decisive beam of light. The merged party, with a special surge in that direction, can continue and develop the foreign policy that we have been slowly articulating.

The Socialist Party and the KMPP are the second and the third parties in India. Their merger creates an organisation backed by 17.36 million voters. The combined representatives of the merged party in the State legislatures will be 205, that is second only to that of the Congress. The dangerous polarisation between the Congress and Communists ends.

We began our political life as Congress Socialist Party. That association strengthened us and nurtured our distinctive ideology The Praja Socialist Party is the final lap of that journey. In the new situation in India, of economic confusion and international perils, such a wider integration is the basis of our survival and fulfilment of our ideals. This integration will grow wider, fresh streams will flow into the new SANGAM, but there is no fear of further changes in name, flag or other emblems of emotional allegiance. But new streams must come, may we must draw them to us. It is our responsibility to be the inner core and the pervasive influence of the new integration.

Let us welcome the merger with the fullness of our hearts then alone will the people bless it and accept it. Let us recognize it for what it is, a turning point in the political life of our country. Our enthusiasm and good-will can make the turning point of decisive significance.



Captain S. D. de Souza Motta of the "Almirante Saldhana", a Brazilian sail ship, which is here on a courtesy visit on Saturday called on Brigadier U. C. Dubey, G.O.C., Bombay Area. Picture shows Captain de Souza Motta and Brigadier Dubey at the Area Headquarters.

HOW ROWDIES FIRED AT PRO-MERGER LEADER

Naicker Narrates Incident

MADRAS, Aug. 30 (PTI).

MON. SELLANE NAICKER, Advocate and President of the Pondicherry Merger Committee, who was shot at his residence in Pondicherry last evening has been brought to Madras this morning and admitted in the General Hospital, it was learnt here today.

Doctors attending on him stated that Mr. Naicker is out of danger. He has sustained two bullet wounds in the left thigh and it was stated that an operation might be necesary to remove the bullet pieces that might be still remaining in the body.

Interviewed in the hospital Mr. Naicker told the PTI "it is all a political move by the party in power to suppress the pro-merger movement. I have been warned several times but I never wanted to yield to such threats and leave Pondicherry."

"I considered it my duty to remain in Pondicherry whatever the consequence and promote the movement for the merging of French India with the Indian Union in the best interest of the French India people," he added.

KNOCK AT DOOR

Mr. Naicker said that at about seven p.m. yesterday when he was talking to his grandchildren in his office room, there was a knock at the door. When the door was opened some seven or eight persons rushed into his room saying that they were refugees from Pondicherry living in Kottakuppam on the Indian border and wanted to see him.

Mr. Naicker said that he immediately suspected they were rowdies from Pondicherry and asked them to go away. Just then one of them whipped out a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession. And then all of them ran away. He was bleeding profusely. A local doctor who was summoned, gave him first aid.

In the meantime three police officers including a French man came to him after hearing of the incident and asked him to prefer a complaint and get admitted in the Pondicherry hospital. Mr. Naicker declined to make a complaint because he thought it would not serve any real purpose. He also preferred to go to Cuddalore for treatment.

Later accompanied by his relatives Mr. Naicker motored to Cuddalore but he changed his mind and proceeded straight to Madras so as to obtain expert medical aid.

SINGAPORE: Singapore's harbour defences will be tested against sneak sea attacks in a two-day exercise beginning on September 29.

REMITTANCES TO INDIA HIT

Ceylon Tightens Exchange Rules

COLOMBO, Aug. 30 (PTI): Ceylon is likely to tighten exchange restrictions and impose more import cuts, a usually reliable source said here today, as a result of de-detereoration in the island's international payments position.

The Government took the first step towards correcting a trade agreement balance by announcing early this week certain restrictions on dollar imports.

The proposed restrictions would not affect remittances to India, Central Bank sources said.

ASTRONOMERS TO CONFER

ROME, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter):— Some 450 astronomers will meet here on September 4 at the Congress of the International Astronomical Union. They will represent 35 countries, including Russia and India, at the second conference to be held by the Union since the last war. Mr. A. V. Das, Director of the Kodaikanal Astronomical Observatory, will represent India at the conference.

FRENCH CLAIM VICTORY

SAIGON, Aug. 30, (UPA): Operation "'Sauterelle" (grasshopper or locust) to wipe out the Communist Viet Minh 101st regiment 25 miles northwest of here, cost the Reds heavy casualties and in a resounding defeat, early reports indicated today. The rebels lost 90 dead in fighting and 1,318 taken prisoner, 387 of them regulars. Among them were 14 officers and a political commissar.

Viet Nam and French troops lost 19 dead and 37 wounded, a French report said.

N. ZEALAND SQUADRON FOR MID-EAST

KIWIS (Nicosia), Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The advance party of a royal New Zealand Air Force squadron to reinforce the Royal Air Force in the Middle East arrived here today aboard a 'Hasting' aircraft.

The squadron will be based on Nicosia and will train in jet-fighters with R.A.F. units on the island and visiting squadrons from the Suez Canal zone.

Mr. Shanker Dev, Minister for Social Services and Chairman of the Hyderabad Bhiksha Nivarak Samithi, told the PTI that the proposed home for housing hundred disabled beggars would be opened on October 2nd, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday provided the necessary funds were available by then.

NO EVICTION OF TENANT FROM LAND

Nizam Issues An Ordinance

HYDERABAD, Aug. 30 (PTI).

THE Nizam, the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad, yesterday promulgated an Ordinance to prevent the eviction of tenants from agricultural lands in the State.

Titled the Hyderabad Tenancy (Prevention of Eviction and Transfers) Ordinance, 1952, it comes into force at once.

It declares void all sales by landlords of lands held by protected tenants to other persons after March 21 this year and empowers the Collector to put the tenant evicted in possession of the land in accordance with certain procedure.

Any landlord who, after the commencement of the Ordinance has "wilfully and dishonestly" evicted a tenant from land and has either retained it himself or settled it with another person will be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 200 or with both.

After the commencement of the Ordinance, no suit or other proceeding in which a landlord has made a prayer for the eviction of his tenant from any land shall be instituted before or entertained by any court.

All suits and other proceedings pending before courts for the eviction of any tenant from land at the commencement of the Ordinance will be stayed. It will not, however, affect petitions before courts asking for other reliefs.

Landlords can appeal against the order of collectors putting a tenant into possession of land within 15 days from the date of the order. The decision of the appellate authority will be final.

The Ordinance will apply only to such classes of lands to which the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, applies.

SRI RAM'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, August 30 (UPI): The need for restricting foreign private investment in India was stressed today by Mr. Sri Ram, Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation, in his presidential address at its fifth annual general meeting here.

Mr. Sri Ram said that in the long-term interest of the country "we should restrict foreign private investment to such special and difficult lines as oil refineries and not permit it for lines wherein Indan enterprise has already made a beginning."

The Government, he said, should think out and adopt a policy of consistent assistance to industry, at the same time laying down strict standards of performance for the latter.

Turning to the problem of rehabilitation of industries, the chairman said that the Government should levy a small cess per unit of production from the leading industries and hand over the proceeds back to the individual units from which they were collected on condition that the funds would be utilised only for purposes of renovation and replacement of plant and machinery.

Government should continue their policy of fostering the establishment of new industries, he said.

Indonesians Search Fishing Boat

SINGAPORE, August 30 (PTI).—The armed crew of an Indonesian Naval patrol vessel stopped and searched a Singapore-registered fishing vessel in the South China Sea last Tuesday, her Chinese master reported today.

He said the incident occurred about 15 miles north of the Anamba islands, which lie between Malaya and Borneo.

Men from the Indonesian patrol boat 'Baruna' searched his vessel for an hour, then carried off his papers and charts, his crews' identity cards, money and cigarettes.

The 'Baruna' took his vessel in tow but after four hours cast off and ordered him to go to Pontianak on the west coast of Indonesian Borneo. But when he saw the patrol boat was not following him, he made for Singapore, he said.

NO SHOWING FILES TO M.L.A.s

HYDERABAD, August 30 (PTI): The Hyderabad Government is understood to have informed all Secretaries and District Collectors that they and other Government officers were not bound to show files to M.L.A.s unless they were entitled to inspect them under the law.

This step is understood to have been taken by Government following reports that some of the M.L.A.s went and inspected the files of certain offices and even "chided" some of the clerks for their "slackness and partiality."

MERGER OF BIHAR AREAS IN W. BENGAL

Resolution To Be Discussed

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (PTI): The general body of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee is meeting here tomorrow to consider the resolution adopted by the West Bengal Legislative at its last session demanding merger of certain areas of Bihar into West Bengal.

The Executive Council of the Pradesh Congress Committee is now considering the correspondence recently exchanged between the State Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Congress President, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, on this matter, before making its recommendations to the general body.

Prior to his departure for Vienna, Dr. Roy has understood to have written to the Congress President explaining the circumstances which had led the state Assembly to pass the resolution.

He is also believed to have written a similar letter to the Bihar Chief Minister, Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha.

PLANE FORCED ANDS NEAR POONA

2 Civilians Hurt

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): A communique issued by the Defence Ministry, Government of India, announces that shortly after taking off from the Poona airfield an Indian air force plane yesterday fell within the aerodrome area injuring two civilians who happened to be on the ground. The pilot, Flying Officer, De Souza, was seriously injured and removed to hospital. Damage was also caused to the air craft.

The cause of the accident is suspected to be engine failure while take-off.

KILLER OF POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD

LUCHING (Sarawak), August 30: Sarawak police today shot dead Ah Jon Jon, alleged to be the killer of a Malay police officer last March. Ah Jon Jon was also believed to be a member of the gang, which robbed a Chinese farmer of cash and gold at Muara Tuang recently.

SWISS MOUNTAINEERS IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): The second swiss expedition to Mount Everest consisting of six climbers and led by Dr. Gabriel Chavalley arrived here today from Geneva by air on its way to Nepal to launch an assault on the peak in October.

A spokesman of the expedition said they will be in Delhi "for a few days", before leaving for Khatmandu.

The first Swiss expedition, which made an attempt on Mount Everest in May this year, gave it up owing to bad weather after one of its members with a sherpa porter got within one thousand feet of the 29,002-foot summit.

Nehru Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): Prime Minister Nehru returned to Delhi at noon today from Srinagar after a ten-day tour of Kashmir.

The Prime Minister flew yesterday to Ladakh aerodrome, believed to be the highest in the world.

POETS ON INDIA'S STAMPS

FACSIMILE PHOTO OF THE NEW "POETS SERIES" STAMPS TO BE ISSUED ON OCTOBER 1, 1952.

Poets' Portraits Series Of Indian Stamps

NEW DELHI, Aug. 31.

THE Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department are shortly bringing out a series of stamps printed for the first time in the country by the photogravure process.

The series will, as announced earlier, comprise a galaxy of saint-poets and poets of India and will be released for sale all over the country on Wednesday, October 1, 1952—eve of Gandhiji's birthday.

As a first step the portraits of the following have been included: Kabir, Tulsidas, Mira, Surdas, Ghalib and Tagore.

All the portraits in the series excepting that of Tagore are reproductions in miniature from traditional paintings. The portrait of Kabir has been taken from a copy of the painting in the State Museum, Lucknow, the original of which is in the British Museum, London. Tulsidas' portrait is a reproduction from a painting by the date Ustad Ram Pershad, famous exponent of the Moghul School of Art. The painting is the property of Rai Krishnadas of Banaras. Meera's profile is an adaptation from a painting by Nihalchand, master-artist in the employ of former rulers of Kishangarh. The figure of Surdas has been adapted from a painting which is preserved with the Department of Archaeology, Government of India, New Delhi. Ghalib's portrait has been taken from a rare painting belonging to tne Library of the late Nawab Sardar Yar Jung in Aligarh. Tagore's portrait is a reproduction from a photograph taken in Germany, while the poet was on a tour of the Continent.

The stamps are vertical in design, 1.6" x 0.95", with perforation 14 x 14 and are 160 to a sheet. These have been printed on all-over five pointed multiple star watermark paper in single distinctive colours with a common decorative border. The design of the border has been adapted from the painting of Tulsidas. The set comprises a nine-pie yellow green stamp (Kabir), a one-anna crimson stamp (Tulsidas), a two-anna scarlet stamp (Meera), a four-anna blue stamp (Surdas), a four-and-half-anna magenta stamp (Ghalib) and a 12-anna drak brown stamp (Tagore).

A First Day Cover and a Folder will also be brought out on the occasion. Special cancellations will be provided at Philatelic Bureaux only.

NEW DELHI: Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Piezey, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, will proceed to Cochin by plane on September 1.

ELEPHANT AS MASCOT

SINGAPORE, Aug. 30 (PTI): Sailors of the British cruiser "Ceylon" are looking for an elephant as a mascot.

They want one about five years old, partly trained. Above all they want one quickly so that when the cruiser reports soon at the island after which she is named, for duty with the East India station, she will have her mascot with her. An elephant as a mascot would be in keeping with the ship's crest.

The 'Ceylon' now bound from Korean waters to Trincomalee, will take up her assignment there two years late.

HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30, (UPI): Representatives of more than 100 Mahajans and business organisations, at a meeting today under the presidentship of Mr. Nandulal Manchbharam, decided to observe hartal on September 6 as a protest against the Multi-point sales tax of the State Government.

KASTURBA MEMORIAL

Plan To Purchase Lands Near Samadhi

WARDHA, August 30 (H.S.): The Kasturba Memorial Trust has decided to purchase seven and half acres of land near the Samadhi of the late Kasturba, and suitable arrangement is contemplated to keep up the sanctity of the place, it is learnt.

According to the annual report of the Kasturba Memorial Trust Fund for the last year recently released, 170 students completed their training course in village-uplift and 43 women their midwifery course in the scheme of the Trust.

There were 207 aid centres and village uplift centres together with anti-leprosy centres numbering 219, the Report adds. The number of the village-workers was 508. The workers of the Trust rendered help to 1217 patients in their Maternity Homes and 3040 patients in the villages.

It is stated that an Isolation Hospital having 30 beds and fully equipped with modern means has been founded at Mazavanthangal in Arcot District. A magnificent building housing this hospital has cost the Trust Rs. 75,000 and annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the said hospital was about Rs. 20,000.

As desired by the Rehabilitation Ministry of the Government of India, the Trust has undertaken the care of poor women and orphans in PEPSU since September 1951, and nearly 12,000 women and children are being benefited by this new centre. The Trust has also undertaken the relief centre at Hathibhi Vadi nar Ahmedabad.

New Turn In Nepal Congress

KHATMANDU, Aug. 30.

THE former Prime Minister, Mr. M. P. Koirala, this morning wrote a letter to the Nepali Congress President, Mr. B. P. Koirala, to ask the Working Committee of the Party to reconsider its "hasty" actions in the recent dispute between Mr. M. P. Koirala and the Nepali Congress Executive.

The letter was handed over to a group of mediators.

The Nepali Congress High Command was expected to meet immediately to consider the letter.

Mr. M. P. Koirala wrote that proper action should be taken by the Working Committee in view of the crisis in the country and within the party.

The Nepali Congress Committee was scheduled to meet this afternoon and may again be adjourned if the current compromise efforts indicate any favourable development.

Mr. M. P. Koirala made the bid to break the deadlock "in the dispute, after he had consulted his colleagues and workers at a meeting this morning.

Referring to yesterday's letter from the Nepali Congress General Secretary, asking Mr. M. P. Koirala to appear before the All-Nepal Nepali Congress Committee, if he desired to present his case, Mr. M. P. Koirala said in his letter of today to Nepali Congress President "the letter of General Secretary to me said I am still a member of the All-Nepal Nepali Congress Committee. I had thought I was deprived of active membership of the party and not entited to address you any communication."

PUZZLING

The General Secretary's reference to Mr. M. P. Koirala as member of the All-Nepal Nepali Congress Committee, after the Working Committee had suspended him for three years from active membership and the Nepali Congress Committee had been summoned to ratify that decision was puzzling to political quarters here. No authentic explanation was available till this morning.

NO-CONFIDENCE IN B. P. KOIRALA

KATHMANDU, August 30 (PTI): The Kathmandu Valley Nepali Congress Controlling eleven district branches of the Party today announced that most of Nepali Congress branches in districts and villages had passed no-confidence vote against the Nepali Congress President, Mr. B. P. Koirala and the Party's Executive.

No-confidence was passed, the announcement said, because of the President and Executive's "anti-national" attitude in giving a mandate to the former Prime Minister, Mr. Koirala, on reconstituting his outgoing Cabinet and thus "harming democracy."

GAS WORKERS' STRIKE BLACKS OUT CITY

Minister's Appeal Falls On Deaf Ears

BOMBAY, Saturday.

REFERENCE of three rejected demands for adjudication or in the alternative a tripartite conference to discuss the dispute were offered as conditions by the Communist-led Gas Workers' Union for calling off the gas strike which rendered the streets and lanes of Greater Bombay unlit, dark and deserted tonight.

The strike of the 1,400 workers of the Bombay Gas Company which commenced this morning is likely to continue tomorrow, the appeal of Labour Minister Shantilal Shah to return to duty, having evoked no favourable response from the workers.

Bombay's Labour Minister Mr. Shantilal Shah urged gas workers today not to precipitate a crisis by resorting to an illegal strike. He warned that such an act on their part was apt to let loose anti-social element at night in the absence of any gas light. It would further inconveniencethe public in general and hospitals and industries in particular.

Mr. Shah who was addressing a press conference said that the proper remedy for the workers would be to approach the High Court with a "writ of mandamus", if they felt that Government were not right in withholding some of their demands from being referred to adjudication. That, he believed, would be a right approach.

The Minister assured that if further materials were placed before the government by the gas workers to convince them that some more demands deserved to be referred to adjudication, government would not hesitate to do so even at this late hour.

LOCK-OUT LEGAL

He further explained that while the strike was illegal, the lock-out declared by the Company was legal, in view of the fact that it was in consequence of an illegal strike. He further pointed out that lock-out did not mean closure. The Company was entitled to work the factory with the help of those workers who were willing to work, as well as to recruit new workers from outside.

The Labour Minister said that Employment Exchange would try to supply as many new workers to the Company as possible. Government on their part would give police protection to the Company and see to it that law and order were maintained and no ugly situation developed.

Reviewing the history of the dispute between the management and the employees of the Gas Company, the Minister tried to explain at the outset the attitude of the government in the matter. The Bombay Gas Company, he said, was a public utility concern under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947. Notice of strike was given by the employees in the present dispute on July 16 last after conciliation had failed. He added: "When such a notice of strike is given by the employees of a public utility concern, it is the duty of the Government to refer the matter to adjudication, unless it considers that notice has been frivolously or vexatiously given."

GOVT. POSITION

It is the function of the government, said the Minister, to exercise its discretion and decide which of the demands deserved to be referred to adjudication and which of them were to be rejected. After going carefully through all the 31 demands of the workers, the government had thought it expedient to refer ten out of the total list to adjudication on August 4 last. Two more were however reserved for reconsideration.

Thereafter, said the Minister, the Union had again approached the Government for further consideration and placed further material before them, as a result of which four more demands had been referred to adjudication. The remaining seventeen demands were rejected as government considered them to be inexpedient to be referred to adjudication.

FIRST CASUALTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

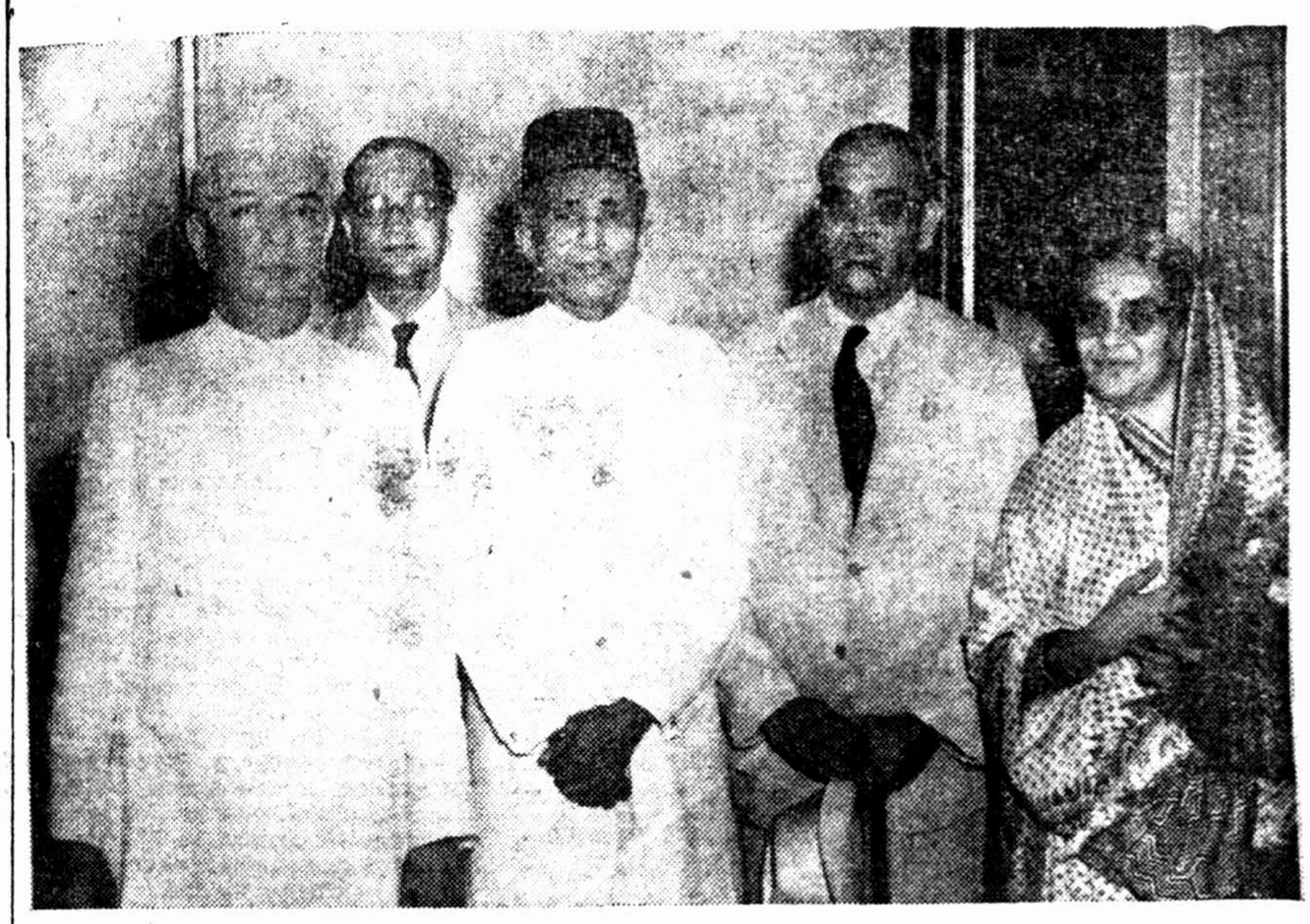
The unlit city streets claimed a victim tonight when a speeding motor truck proceeding along the Victoria Gardens Road knocked down a pedestrian.

The truck sped away, leaving its victim on the road.

The pedestrian, who died on the spot, was later identified as Mahadeo Bala Todekar, a mill worker.

Dr. M. Chenna Reddi, Hyderabad Supply Minister, characterised as frivolous the Communist suggestion that Government were supplying foodgrains to Nalgonda district to win over the voters in the by-elections.

RECEPTION TO G. L. MEHTA



Bombay residents of Bhavnagar gave a party to G. L. Mehta at the Taj on Saturday. Photo shows Messrs. G. L. Mehta, C. B. Mehta, Sardar K. M. Panikkar and Smti. Mehta.

NOT A GAS LAMP LIT

Workers Adamant, Union's Alternative Proposals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE effect of the day-old gas workers' strike, which turned Greater Bombay into a dark city after dusk today, brought forth memories of the black-out periods during the war.

As streets, by-lanes and alleys were rendered completely dark, normal activity was not half as intense as usual tonight, and not many pedestrians were seen on the roads, presumably because of the risk involved in venturing out on unlit streets.

Though neon-lights burned on major thoroughfares, the absence of extensive street lighting made considerable difference.

As announced earlier by the management, not a single one of the 9,000 gas lamps in Bombay were lit. The management has stated that till more men are recruited and trained to do the work, there may not be a possibility of the lamps being lit tomorrow even.

MANY DEVELOPMENTS

There were many developments on the gas workers strike front during the course of the day:

The management of the Bombay Gas Company announced the withdrawal of recognition to the Communist-led Bombay Gas Workers' Union. The management said that they were willing to enter into direct negotiations with the workers without the intervention of the Union leadership.

Following the declaration of the strike as illegal by the Government, Mr. K. N. Joglekar, President of the Union, cabled to Prime Minister Nehru and Labour Minister V. V. Giri protesting against the action of the Government in refusing to refer all the Union's demands to adjudication. He said that the very adjudication machinery for which credit was being taken by the Government was being denied to the gas workers.

WORKERS' TERMS

He also made an offer to call of the strike, if the Government either referred the more important of the rejected demands for adjudication or agreed to convene a tripartite conference to discuss the dispute.

Following the declaration of a lock-out by the Company and the permission given to it by Government to engage new hands, nearly 150 men believed to have been recruited through the Employment Exchange were taken to the Company's premises at Lalbaug but were unable to man the workshop, which require highly skilled personnel.

RECRUITMENT

The management of the Company issued a statement tonight saying that consequent upon the illegal strike, the supply has had to be "critically cut down" and pressure will be considerably low till enough labour is available to run the workshop.

The management also announced that recruitment of alternative workers will continue tomorrow.

TRIPARTITE CONFERENCE

An offer to call off the gas workers' strike if the Government agreed to refer some of the rejected demands to adjudication was made by Mr. K. N. Joglekar, President of the Gas Workers' Union late tonight.

Mr. Joglekar said that it was unreasonable on the part of the Government to have refused to refer 17 out of the 31 demands of the Union to adjudication. Some of these rejected demands were "vital", and even at this stage, if the government agreed to send them for adjudication, he would ask the workers to resume, he said.

He said that he was prepared to instruct the workers to return to duty at once, if the Government agreed to this request or called a tripartite conference to discuss the merits of the dispute. The decision of the tripartite conference,

(Continued on page 17)

An Ideal Diplomat

TRIBUTES TO G. L. MEHTA

"An ideal diplomat", "a genuine and true Indian patriot"—these were some of the tributes paid to Shri G. L. Mehta, India's Ambassador-designate to U.S., at a reception accorded to him this evening at the Taj by Bhavnagar citizens residing in Bombay. Shri Chunilal B. Mehta presided over the function, which was one of the biggest held during the week to felicitate Shri Mehta on his appointment to what was described as the "most important and difficult post in India's foreign service."

An exquisitely carved silver casket was presented to the distinguished guest on behalf of the Bhavnagar citizens.

Sheth Shantilal Mangaldas, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, India's Ambassador-designate to Egypt, and Dr. G. R. Vohra, congratulating Shri Mehta on his appointment, wished him bon voyage and all success in his new assignment.

Sardar Panikkar said that the essential function of an Ambassador was "to create respect and goodwill for the country he represents" and, no one, he added, was better fitted to interpret India to the United States than Shri Mehta. Shri Mehta had been a success throughout whatever field he worked in, and this was sufficient guarantee for his success as Ambassador.

Shri Chunilal B. Mehta, after tracing the family history of the Ambassador-designate, said that Shri G. L. Mehta had "statesmanship and diplomacy in his blood" and paid an eloquent tribute to his contribution as head of the Tariff authority in the country.

Replying in Gujerati, Shri Mehta explained India's foreign policy, paying a tribute to the Prime Minister.

Dr. Schacht To Visit Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, August 30: With a view to have a clear picture about their economic stability, the Government of Pakistan are reported to have decided to call Dr. Schacht, the world-famous economist, who was working as Special Financial Advisor to Herr Hitler. He will first study the present economic conditions of Pakistan and then make recommendations for its improvement and stabilisation.

SEOUL: The United States is making a payment of over 35 million dollars to South Korea in return for South Korean currency advanced to American forces for local expenses.

MOSSADEQ REJECTS JOINT ANGLO-U.S. PROPOSALS

Parliament Session To Draft Formal Reply

TEHERAN, August 30 (UPA).

PREMIER MOHAMMED MOSSADEQ told the nation tonight Iran could not accept the three-point proposal for settling the Iranian oil dispute put forward by President Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Mossadeq delivered the reply in a special announcement broadcast by Radio Teheran. He said he will call both Houses of Parliament into session to draft formal rejection of the plan.

The official action came shortly after one of Mossadeq's principal advisers said the suggestions were not satisfactory.

Oil expert Kazem Hashibi told UPA Iran could not accept the three-point Anglo-American offer—especially Point 1 which states Iran must have regard for "the legal position of the parties before the nationalization." Hashibi said the Nationalization is an accomplished fact and Britain will fail if it is trying to obtain confirmation of the 1933 agreement with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

He said Iran wished to have no further dealings with the Anglo-Iranian and would not consider the company's participation in oil operations in Iran.

He ridiculed the offer of $10,000,000 from the United States. He said if Iran did not accept 10,000,000 pounds ($28,000,000) from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, she definitely would not "sell herself for $10,000,000."

WHAT SHAH SAID

The Shah of Iran told Premier Mohammed Mossadegh today to take the opportunity offered by United States-British proposals in the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute to settle the issue "to Iran's advantage."

Mossadegh conferred again with United States and British envoys after reporting to the Shah on the joint appeal by President Truman and Prime Minister Winston Churchill for a quick settlement of the dispute.

Mossadegh also reported to the Shah on the visit of American Cities Services Oil Company President William Alton Jones who returned to Teheran today after inspecting the huge Abadan refinery installations.

The developments in the oil dispute came as the Iranian Communist Tudeh Party pressed its campaign for the withdrawal of all American advisers in Iran.

THE JOINT PROPOSAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPA).—President Truman and Winston Churchill appealed to Iranian Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh today to accept a new formula providing an "early and equitable solution" to the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

The message told Mossadegh if he agreed to let the International Court rule on compensation for the seized British oil industry in Iran and resume negotiations on resumption of oil production that, firstly, the United States would immediately grant Iran $10,000,000 to meet its critical budget problem.

Secondly, Britain would lift its boycott on exports to Iran and Iranian use of British-controlled sterling.

Thirdly, officials of the British

(Continued on page 17)

POONA RACES.

TRUMPELDOR WINS CHIEF EVENT IN A THRILLING RACE

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

THE crowd at Poona was again thin today when the programme for the Fourth Day of the Summer Meeting was slated. The weather was fine and winner picking was not difficult as originally expected.

The main attraction of the day, the Cecil Gray Plate, resulted in a thrilling win for outsider Trumpeldor, Purtusingh on his back, Swing Bridge, the raging favourite emerged into the straight and looked like proceeding for victory but over the last half furlong Purtusingh set in chase and after a stubborn battle, pegged back Swing Bridge by narrowest margin. Samurai who was also well backed lay far back in the early stage but was noticed finishing on resolutely and was fifth.

Magna Carta repeated his last performance by annexing the higher division of the Yeravada Plate by a short-head from Rumbita.

There were only eight tickets on the treble event pool. Each ticket returned Rs. 2,251 but the double event had as many as 212 solvers and each one collected Rs. 17-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Badridas Daga's NAVELY 8-11 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's FLEMINGTON 9-0 Purshottam .. 2
Mr. Diamond's ROYAL SEAL 9-0 Magansingh 3
Mr. Badridas Daga's RAO PADMA 9-0 Russi 4

Not run: Arosa.

Won by: Neck, 3 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 6 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 19. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 78 and Rs. 137.

Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE PATAS PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Messrs. K. M. Shah and Sher Khan's RITA'S PET 7-5 Ghauskhan 1
Mr. S. N. Gundu Rao's MAKARPURA 8-1 P. Khade 2
Mr. E. D. Panodle's GIPSY BILL 7-0 Shiba 3
Mr. Jal Dinshaw's WEDDING DAY 8-0 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Hirohito.

Won by: 1/2 length, 1/2 length, 1/2 length.

Time: 2 minutes 13 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: V. R. Jadhav.

THE SURAT PLATE. Division II—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's BLUE VALLEY 7-13 P. Khade 1
Mr. Krishen Lal Malhotra's KINDER GARDEN 9-0 Pierce 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's SANTHA 9-3 Damodar 3
Mr. Keshardev H.'s HINDAMATA 9-2 Sk. Lall 4

Not run: Model Queen.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE SURAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramzanally's FULL BLUE 9-1 S. Chavan 1
Messrs. Abid H. Doctor and F. M. Potia's GIRL GUIDE 8-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. K. H. Doshi's CINTRA 8-0 Damodar 3
Messrs. K. Locumal and T. Murli's CORAL 8-10 Devaney 4

Not run: Gorgia, Don't Boast and Dilsher.

Won by: 4 lengths, 3/4 length, 4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 16.

Trainer: Omkar.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. E. J. Mashal's TRUMPELDOR 7-12 Purtusingh 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's SWING BRIDGE 8-7 Gilmore 2
Messrs. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's DOWNPOUR 9-2 Jagdish 3
Mr. F. B. Vakil's BRAVE PRINCE 8-6 Eldin 4

Not run: Ballyboofey, Mansoor Beg.

Won by: Short head, 6 lengths. 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 44 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 185. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 14 and Rs. 43.

Trainer: D. Noshirwan.

THE YERAVADA PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. D. P. Pandole's MAGNA CARTA 8-12 Antoo 1
Mr. Dinshaw Bhedwar's RUMBITA 9-1 Hanumansingh 2
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's GALLOPING LAD 8-8 Devaney 3
Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda's SURYA PRIYA 8-12 Harbutt 4

Not run: Star Prince, Canasta, Yaar, Chetna, Dilbahar, Fizz and G. Crown.

Won by: Short head, Distance, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 32 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Owner.

THE YERAVADA PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Dr. Jalal Bazergan's FOWZIA 9-2 Pierce 1
Mr. R. N. Nazir's MUSTANG 8-4 Antoo 2
Mr. H. R. Somekh's BACHELOR BOY 8-0 Magansingh 3
Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed's AMARNATH 8-0 Shiba 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 84.

Trainer: K. M. Khan.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-15 p.m. Karnatak vs Goan Sports (Zonal Trial).

5-35 p.m. I.C.L. vs Brazilian Navy (Exhibition).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

3-30 p.m. Young Comrades vs. St. Francis Goans 'B'; 4-30 p.m. Indian Gymkhana 'A' vs Tata 'A'; 5-30 p.m. Globe 'A' vs. General Motors.

Central Rly. Ground, Parel:

3-30 p.m. Star of Goa vs. St. Stephens S.C.; 4-30 p.m. Goan S.C. 'C' vs. Agragani S.C.; 5-30 p.m. St. Paul's S.C. vs Ind. Gymkhana 'B'.

At Oval:

3-30 p.m. Students Un. 'B' vs. Young India 'A'; 4-30 p.m. Shree Krishna 'B' vs. Karnatak S.C. 'B'.(Puthli Cup); 5-30 p.m. Mother India School 'A' vs. Young Men's School 'A', (Ashok Shield Semi-Final replay).

BADMINTON

Hindu Gymkhana:

6 p.m. Final of women's singles; followed by men's singles; followed by mixed doubles (Bombay State Tourney).

SUB AREA FOOTBALL SEMI-FINALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Artillery Centre beat back the Docks and IWT Engineers' late bid to score a decisive 3-1 win in the Bombay Sub Area Football Championship at the Sub Area ground Colaba, this evening and entered the final. They will meet the School of Artillery in the final on Tuesday at 5 p.m.

The Gunners had good speed and ball control and deserved their win. The team included 5 boys from the Artillery Boys Regiment.

Thamban (2) and Bhoom Singh scored for the winners while George reduced the margin. The winners lead 2-0 at half time.

CHESNEY MEMORIAL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30 (PTI):—The Accounts Recreation Club, Amalpur, entered the final of the All-India Chesney Memorial Football Tournament registering a 1-0 victory over the Indian Institute, Howrah, today.

The only goal of the match was scored in the 20th minute of the first half by P. Mukherjee.

Said el Arabi Swims Channel

FOLKESTONE, England, Aug 30 (UPA): A six-man Egyptian relay team gave up last night its attempt to swim the English Channel from England to France when it was only a mile from the shore.

For hours the team appeared lost. Its whereabouts were unreported as a gale swept the white-capped channel in the late afternoon. Finally the group was sighted but it had abandoned its attempt when no chance remained to break its 1949 record for the crossing.

Meanwhile, an Egyptian solo swimmer, 36-year-old Said el Arabi, succeeded in his atempt to conquer the channel from England to France. He arrived at Wissant at 12-25 a.m. yesterday after swimming in choppy waters.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Khatau's Trounced By Indian Gym.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The senior combination of Indian Gymkhana easily accounted for Khatau S.C. by three goals to nil in the First Division of the Indian Football League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Indian Gymkhana led by a goal at the interval and added two more in the concluding session. Balan, Raghavan and Sundaram were responsible for the winner's score.

Earlier in the evening a solitary goal scored by E. Fernandes in the first half enabled Western Railway to get the better of Bengal Club in the Second Division League.

CENTRAL RLY. GROUND, PAREL

The following were the results of the matches played in the Fourth Division Harwood League this evening at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel.

Indian Gymkhana 'B'—3 C. Sadasivan 2 and A. Venkateshwar. Panchgani Old Boys—2 (S Kasad and Engineer); K.P.C.A.—1 (P. A. Colasso), Ramesh XI—0; Parel Greenfield w.o. Young Boys Mominpura.

DELHI CLOTH MILL SOCCER

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 (PTI): Eight outstation teams have been seeded into the pre-quarter finals of the Delhi Cloth Mills Soccer tournament, which commences here on Setpember 6.

East Bengal Club, the Calcutta League champions, Rovers Club, Jullundur, Allahabad Sporting Club and Hindustan Aircraft, Bangalore have been drawn in the top half, while Bhowainpore Club, Calcutta; Eight Gurkha Rifles, B. N. Railway, Calcutta and India Culture League, Bombay League champions, are drawn in the lower half of the draw. The Indian Air Force, Anand Bazar Patrika, Calcutta and Jay Engineering Works, Calcutta, the other mofussil teams in the draw will play their first round matches against leading local teams.

In all 24 teams are taking part in this premier Northern India Soccer Tournament, Rajasthan Club from Calcutta the last year's winners could not be accommodated as they came with a late entry, the tournament secretary told the P.T.I.

BANGALORE HOCKEY SIDE FOR PAKISTAN

BANGALORE, Aug. 29 (PTI): Fourteen players representing the Bangalore Sporting hockey club will leave on September 11 for Bombay en-route to Karachi to participate in the All-Pakistan Rovers Cup Hockey tournament commencing on September 18.

The following is the team:—

Armstrong, Rajasekhar, Anniah Sunder, Scanlon, V V. Naidu, V. P. Naidu, Aswath, Cotter, Padavat, Rajan, Sivaprakasam, Rajagopal, Susainathan.

Mr. Jani Sait will accompany the team as manager.

Calcutta Race Results

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (PTI).

The following are the results of today's Calcutta races:

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE (6 F): WILD GANCY 9-0 (J. Warren) 1; CUTIE 9-4 (McGaffin) 2; SERENISSIMA II (Thompson) 3; MAGIC LADY 8-10 (E. Cracknell) 4.

Won by neck, 1 1 and 2 ls. in 1 min. 18 1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 28 for win. Forecast 108 tickets paid Rs. 206/8 each.

THE MANJRI PLATE (7 F): BOLD BID 8-7 (Cracknell) 1; GOLDEN HOPE 9-5 (Remedios) 2; JANIKPURI 8-8 (Rodrigues) 3; WHO KNOWS 8-6 (Van Dort) 4.

Not run: Lovely Flight.

Won by 4 ls, 3/4 l, 4 ls. in 1 min. 32 1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 16 for win; Rs. 6, 8 and 7 for places.

BOMBAY PLATE (1 Mile 1 F): NASRULLAH 9-8 (J Warren) and HARVEST KING 9-2 (Dixon) dead heat 1; SHOOKARIYA 7-11 (Aurobindo) 3; THERESA'S GIFT 7-7 (Morsillo) 4.

Won by Dead heat, 1 1/2 ls, 4 ls. in 2 mins. 4 1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 13 on Nasrullah and Rs. 7 on Harvest King for win; Rs. 9 on Nasrullah and Rs. 8 Harvest King for places.

Forecast: Rs. 25/8 Nasrullah—Harvest King Rs. 23.

THE MONSOON CUP (1 Mile 3 F): SOUTH SEAS 8-10 (Davis) 1; MIDASTIFFIN 8-9 (J. Warren) 2; TURKESTAN 8-10 (N. McGaffin) 3; PAN ROSE 8-8 (Thompson) 4.

Not run: — Magic and Dearly Act.

Won by 1 l, 1 1/2 ls and 2 ls. in 1 min. 29 4/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 98 for win; Rs. 21, 6 and 7 for places.

THE BAHARU PLATE (6 F): MONTESSAK 7-12 (M. Cracknell) 1; PARAS MANI 8-9 (Morsillo) 2; VIRGIN QUEEN 8-5 (E. Cracknell) 3; SINEWOR 7-7 (Peacock) 4.

Not run: Phulkabi; Gay Vagabond, Abhiannue, Black Toy.

Won by 2 1/2 ls, 1/2 l, 1 1/2 ls. in 1 min. 20 2/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 37 for win; Rs. 15, Rs. 8 for places.

Forecast: 76 tickets paid Rs. 186/8 each.

THE SOUTHDOWN PLATE (7 F): RANG RAO 7-12 (Peacock) 1; AROHA LASS 8-11 (J. Warren) 2; BRAVO 9-4 (Davis) 3; DEV KUMAR 7-12 (E. Cracknell) 4.

Not run Grassmoor, Blue Mist.

Won by 1 l., 2 ls., head in 1 min. 32 1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 34 for win; Rs. 7, 10 and 8 for places.

Forecast: Rs. 222/8 each.

Tbreble tote: 11 tickets paid Rs. 5082/8 each.

HERBERT SMITH TEAM T.T.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Forty-eight teams have entered for the Herbert Smith Table Tennis team championship organised by the Times of India Sports Club. The tournament starts September 1.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana's 'C' and 'B' teams are seeded first and second respectively, while Times 'A' and Kanara Saraswat are seeded 3 and 4.

JAPS TO BOOST CYCLE RACES

PARIS, August 30 (UPA): Koyoshi Kitagawa, manager of the Japanese Olympic and world championships bicycle team, said here today that he would ask the Japanese Bicycle Association to import European trainers to boost the technique of Japanese racers.

Kitagawa, in an exclusive interview, said he realized after the Helsinki Olympics that "Japan needed the experience of European trainers." He said the Japanese cyclists proved "at least as good as the Europeans" but the Japanese did not know the tricks of international racing. He said, "We started competing in the world events in 1936 when I took a four-man team to Zurich, but with the interruption caused by the war we fell behind and we now have to start all over again."

KARNATAK FOOTBALL LEAGUE FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mogaveera Sports Club, scored a grand victory over Students' Union Football Club by 2-0 through V. H. Salian, the left wing in the final of the Karnatak Football League played today at Oval.

The losers forwards wasted many easy chances of scoring mainly due to their erratic shooting and their forwards never remained their respective positions. Raghu Shetty their goalie, though bright, was puzzled when the second goal was shot and never attempted to gather the ball and it rolled directly inside the net. D. P. Puthran was outstanding throughout the period who was playing centre half.

Earlier, National 'B' defeated Shree Krishna 'D' by 2-0 while Jai Hind 'A' accounted Vidyadaini 'A' by 2-0 in the Puthli Cup.

WORLD RECORD IN TROTTING

ILLINOIS, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter): A world record for trotting horses was broken twice here yesterday by stable companions Stars Pride and Florican owned by Arden Homestead Stables of Goshen, New York.

Florican ran the first mile of the 5,000 dollars (about 1,680 sterling) free for tall trot in 1 minute 57 2/5 seconds to better the world record of one minute 57 3/5 seconds set by Victory Song in 1947.

The new time was then beaten over the second mile by Star's Pride who clocked one minute 57 1/5 seconds.

NIDA WINS SECOND GOLF TITLE

PERTH, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter):—Norma Von Nida of Australia won his second open golf championship at Lake Karrinyup today with a record aggregate of 278.

Previous best score in the open championship was 282 by Gene Sarazen of the United States in Melbourne in, 1936.

YOUNG NATEKAR BEATS DAVINDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A SENSATION was caused this evening in the men's singles semi-final of the Bombay State Badminton championship when India's Thomas Cup Captain Davinder Mohan was humiliated by young collegian Nandu Natekar in three well contested games at the Hindu Gymkhana.

In the other semi-final the result pinned out as expected and Ramesh Desai, after losing the first game, got the better of young Vikram Bhat.

A close finish was witnessed in the men's doubles final which the Thomas Cup pair Ferreira and Mohan won after a grim struggle with Bhopardikar and Dongre. The last game going to extra ponts.

Henry Ferreira is well on the way to earn his second title when he entered the final of the mixed doubles. In partnership with Sushila Rege, he got the better of Natekar and Sashi Bhat. The winners meet Shirke and Mrs. Dixit in the final.

What beat the champion Davinder exactly was stamina and fine retrieving ability of youngster Natekar. He pushed back Davinder's smashes with accuracy and then tired out his opponent with his brilliant back hand flicks. All told Natekar played a brilliant game.

The following are the results:—

Men's Single (Semi Finals):

Nandu Natekar beat Davinder Mohan 10-15, 15-7, 15-12; Ramesh Desai beat Vikram Bhat 1-15, 15-8, 15-4.

Men's Doubles (Final)

Davinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat Manohar Bopardikar and Ravindranath Dongr 15-9, 10-15, 17-15.

Women's Doubles (Final)

Mrs. Nobina Lewis and Mrs. Mumtaz Lotwala beat Miss Shashi Bhat and Miss Tehmi Vakeel 12-15, 15-5, 15-13.

Mixed Doubles (Semi Finals)

Henry Ferreira and Miss Sushila Rege beat Nandu Natekar and Miss Shashi Bhat 10-15, 15-7, 15-6; Gajanan Shirke and Mrs. Nirmala Dixit beat Ravindranath Dongre and Mrs. Nalini Balsekar 15-8, 15-3.

PROGRAMME FOR SUNDAY

6-00 p.m. Miss Shashi Bhat vs. Miss Tehmi Vakeel; followed by Nandu Natekar vs. Ramesh Desai; followed by Henry Ferreira and Miss Sushila Rege vs. Gajanan Shirke and Mrs. Nirmala Dixit.

DYNAMOS MAKE SAD EXIT FROM I.F.A. SHIELD

CALCUTTA, August 30 (PTI). BOMBAY'S GLAMOUR TEAM, DYNAMOS, MADE THEIR EXIT FROM THE I.F.A. SHIELD, TODAY, GOING DOWN TO ARYANS IN THE REPLAYED QUARTER-FINAL MATCH BY THREE GOALS TO NIL.

East Bengal, Calcutta League championships and the holders, were checked by Wari Club, a team in the bottom rung of the local league ladder, neither side scoring.

Conditions underfoot after the morning rains were against the Dynamos and helped the Aryans considerably in giving an improved display than on the previous occasion.

A reshuffling of their outfit proved a costly error for Bombay, whose halves appeared to have an off day. Among their backs Poonawala looked uncomfortable throughout and in the second half had to change position quickly, often confusing the other defenders. The Aryans made fullest use of their opponents' mistakes and played an inspired game with B. Das, as spearhead of attack.

The Aryans got going in the very first minute, B. Das finding the net with a smart riser off a centre by S. Roy. The ball slipped from the experienced hands of Sanjiva and entered the goal. The Dynamos retaliated with a strong attack but their forwards always found Sett, the Aryans' keeper, hard to beat. In the third and seventh minutes of the first period Fernandez's efforts at scoring failed, the ball landing safely into the hands of Sett. The Aryans scored again in the fifteenth minute. S. Roy centred the ball, which S. Dutta collected and scored with a stiff ground shot.

The winners dominated the exchanges in the second half as well, but the Bombay goal escaped further damage for sometime due to wily interceptions of Sanjiva. The Aryans scored in the eighth minute to complete the tally. Poonawala back-passed to Sanjiva who lost control in a tackle with B. Das.

TEAMS

ARYANS: S. Sett, B. Roy and S. Gupta; A. Mitter, S. Sarbadhikary and S. Dey; S. Roy, S. Chakravarty, B. Das, Bapi Roy and S. Dutta.

BOMBAY DYNAMOS: Sanjiva, S. Sethi and Poonawala; Salvi, Uchil and Janki; Savant, Laloo, Gulab Singh, Parab and Fernandez.

Referee: Alok Roy.

FOUR ATHLETIC MEETS IN M. PRADESH

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 30 (PTI). The Madhya Pradesh Olympic Association will organise four major meets here within the next six months, it was learnt here. The first of these will be the inter-command athletic meet of the Signals in October. This will be followed by the All India Factories Meet (Defence Department) 8th November, the Madhya Pradesh annual athletic meet in January and finally the National Athletic Championships of India in February.

The Madhya Pradesh Olympic Association has earmarked a sum of Rs. 55,000 for this purpose.

The efforts of the association to improve the standard of athletics in the state received fresh encouragement last year when the Government granted a sum of Rs. 67,000.

Twenty six well-organised branch associations have been set up in the state during the year and a scheme has also been drafted aiming at mobilising all suitable athletic talents in the State. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 70,000 for the year 1952/53 to help the quick implementation of the scheme.

SCIENCE COLLEGE WINS FINAL

Nagpur 'Varsity Football

NAGPUR, Aug. 29 (PTI): The Science College Nagpur won the final of the Nagpur University Football Tournameent, defeating Nagpur Mahavidyalaya by a solitary goal. Cyril Rax scored the goal in the second half.

Despite the service of six players who assisted Nagpur University Football Championship at Cuttack last year, the Nagpur Mahavidyalaya surprisingly lost the match to the Science College who had a stout defender in Ratan Mitra.

BANGALORE BLUES GO INTO 3RD ROUND

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (PTI): Bangalore Blues, who lost to the 24-Parganas District Association on Friday, have been given a walk-over into the third round of the I.F.A. shield, where they will meet Delhi Heroes.

This was the decision of the tournament committee of the I.F.A. today. The Committee decided to scratch 24-Parganas District Association on a charge of having played three ineligible players. The three players have been suspended for the rest of the season. 24-Parganas have now appealed to the governing body of the I.F.A. against the decision.

INTER-COLLEGE CHESS

(By Our Chess Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In today's Chess matches the game between Prabhakar Dhawle and Jimmy Nanavutty was not finished in time and the veil of uncertainty is still not lifted as the game has been sent for adjudication. The result of this game will be declared on Monday when the Individual Championship and the team championship will also be announced.

Other results were:—

Sohrab Dastur (Sydenham 'A') 0, G. N. Thadani (St. Xavier's 'A') 1; Suresh Bhargava (National 'B') 1, Pradip Shah (Sydenham 'B') 0; F. D. Kanga (St. Xavier's 'B') 1, Chandrakant Patel (G.S.M. 'A') 0; N. Y. Khadilkar (Wilson 'A') 1, Henry Desai (National 'A') 0; Dilip Dalal (Law 'B') 1, J. P. Marathe (V.J.T.I. 'B') 0; M. N. Jhaveri (Wilson 'B') 0, Balkrishna Hebber (V.J.T.I. 'A') 1; Madhu Limaye (Ruia 'B') 0, N. N. Sharma (Siddharth 'B') 1; H. M. Diwan (Jai Hind 'A') 0, A. Abubakar (G.M.C. 'A') 1; A. V. Kulkarni (G.M.C. 'B') 0, Trimbak Damle (Ruparel 'B') 1.

The Points Position is as follows:—

G. N. Thadani 8 pts., Dhawle 7 1/2 pts. (1 game in hand), Nanavutty 7 1/2 (1 in hand), Suresh Bhargava 7 pts

The position of the teams with games to be adjudicated in brackets is:

St. Xavier's 14 pts. (1), Law 13 1/2 pts. (1), National 12 pts., Sydenham and Siddharth 11 1/2 pts. (1), Ruia 11 pts. (1), V.J.T.I. 10 pts. (1), E.C. and I.S. and Wilson 9 1/2 pts. (2).

This evening's match was followed by a small function at which Rev. Fr. Balaguer, the principal of St. Xavier's College announced that the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr. N. J. Wadia had promised a handsome trophy worth Rs. 1,000 and a specially selected design would be chosen after a competition was held among the Arts students of the J. J. School of Arts.

RUSSIA WINS VOLLEYBALL TITLE

LONDON, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter). The Soviet Union yesterday won both the men's and women's Volleyball Championship in Moscow, according to a Moscow Radio message picked up here.

In the men's final they defeated Czechoslovakia 15-11, 15-7, 15-6 and in the women's final they defeated Poland 15-8, 15-4, 15-8.

In the men's championship the runners up Czechoslovakia were followed in order by Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, France, Poland, India, Lebanon, Israel and Finland.

In the women's championship the order was, next to the runners up Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, France and India.

Both Soviet Union teams went through their complete programmes without losing a match.

M. Paul Libaud, of France, President of the International Volleyball Association awarded gold, silver and ronze medals to the leading three teams.

Indian Cricket Side Donates £50

LONDON, August 30 (PTI-Reuter): The Indian Cricket team in England have given £50 sterling to the fund for victims of the recent flood at Lynmouth, eastern England, it was announced here today.

Hampshire Saved By 18-Year-Old

BOURNEMOUTH, Aug. 30, Thanks to a sixth wicket stand by 18 year old Colin Ingleby-Mackenzie, who made his first class cricket debut last season while still at Eton, and the county captain E. D. R. Eager, Hampshire made a fine recovery against the Indians here today, writes the PTI Special Correspondent.

In hours 10 minutes this pair carried the score from 62 to 224 after Hampshire had lost half their wickets for 62 on a damp pitch before lunch.

The Hampshire innings eventually closed for 256 and Hampshire rammed home the advantage gained by getting two Indian wickets for 26 before stumps were drawn.

Ingleby-Mackenzie who batted five minutes under three hours gave a faultless display in making his best score for Hampshire and was unfortunate to be caught in the slips off the new ball when only nine short of a century.

SCOREBOARD

HAMPSHIRE (First Innings)

Rogers c Phadkar b Divecha 6, Gray c D. K. Gaekwad b Phadkar 5, Hill b Chowdhury 27, Harrison c Phadkar b Chowdhury 4, Ingleby-Mackenzia c Umrigar b Phadkar 91, Rayment c Odhikari b Chowdhury 4, Eager b Divecha 88, Shackleton b Phadkar 6, Dare not out 8, Cannings b Phadkar 1, Proutom lbw Divecha 1, Extras 15 TOTAL 256.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Divecha 17.2-3-52-3; Phadkar 24-6-60-4, Chowdhury 19-5-51-3; Sarwate 6-2-14-0, Shinde 14-1-64-0

INDIA (First Innings)

Gaekwad not out 15, Roy b Shackleton 0, Adhikari b Shacleton 1, Manjrekar not out 5. Extras 5 TOTAL (for 2 wkts.) 26.

CALCUTTA TENNIS STARTS ON SEPT. 5

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29 (PTI). A few of India's ranked players and a number of leading local exponents will be seen in action in the Calcutta Hard Court Tennis Championships which commence here at the South Club on September 5.

These championships, started in 1934, have been run continuously except during the years 1942-45, and competition has usually been very keen. Sumant Misra has won the singles title in 1946, 1948 and 1951, and K. B. Madan in 1947, 1949 and 1950.

Naresh Kumar, India's No. 1, has yet to win the singles title, but he has won the doubles thrice; in 1946 with Misra and in 1947 and 1951 with K. B. Madan. Misra has also won the doubles three times, i.e. in 1946, 1948 and 1950.

The women's singles event has only been played once since the war. That was in 1950, when it was won by Mrs. S. R. Mody. This year there is every likelihood of the event being run as Mrs. Mody, Mrs. Landsman, Miss Alexy, Mrs. G. Human and Mrs. Sims are expected to take part.

Madan and Kumar will be defending their men's open doubles title while there is some indication that Dilip Bose and S. L. R. Sawhney, will team up together again. Sumant Misra will partner P. N. Murthi, Mahinder Singh or E. Abrecht, S.L.R. Sawhney will probably partner. Mrs. Cargin in probably partner Mrs. Cargin in the mixed doubles.

Two additional entries this year are the Junior boys' and girls' singles.

DEFENCE WORKERS' STRIKE

POONA, August 20, (PTI): Mr. M. R. Kulkarni, a member of the Defence Workers' Strike Committee, said in a statement today that the second day of the strike of the employees of the Central Armoured Fighting Vehicle Depot, Kirkee, was as peaceful and disciplined as yesterday.

GOA IMPRESS IN ZONAL TRIAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

GOA gained an odd goal in five victory in the first Zonal trial at the Cooperage this evening. Goa went about their task seriously and within ten minutes were two goals to the good. Then they relaxed their grip and in the second period conceded two goals to be on level terms with the Navy. Shaken out of their complacency, they once again applied themselves to their task and succeeded in scoring the winning goal five minutes from the end.

Both the teams took the field without regular goalies; Goa had wing half Salu D'Costa under the bar, while his opposite number was Lt. Rekhi; but while the Goa deep defence saw to it that D'Costa's work was reduced to the minimum—he was tested approximately five times, and in the second half only—Lt. Rekhi was called upon quite often and two of the three goals would have beaten any goalkeeper.

Goa forged into the lead as early as the fifth minute, when centre forward Crasto connected a pass from flankman P. Fernandes. Five minutes later Braganza worked his way past the defence, deep into the box and passed back to Neville who made no mistake. Immediately after, P. Fernandes failed to consolidate their position when he did not gather a pass with only the goalie to beat. Midway through this period Neville found the net off Braganza's pass, but the goal was disallowed as he was off-side, and a minute before lemon time Ayres D'Souza's goal was disallowed on similar grounds.

Coming after the breather, Goa were content to rest on their laurels; defenders and attackers alike went about their task in a lackadaisical fashion, and the Navy took full advantage of this. After Neville failed with only the goalie to beat, in the second minute, Raju shot into D'Costa. In the 14th minute, however, Mukundan reduced the margin, from close in, off Jairam's pass; then twice Pereira's shots found the cross bar, but the second time, the ball rolled to Nicholson who experienced little difficulty in beating D'Costa to put the teams on level terms.

Then ensued a struggle for supremacy, with Goa having the better of the argument, and five minutes before the final whistle, Neville gathered Ayres D'Souza's pass, and passed the ball to Braganza; in a thrice Braganza evaded both the deep defenders and unleashed a magnificent shot from the top of the box, to score the winning goal.

The teams were.—

GOA: Salu D'Costa; R. Baptista and Walter D'Souza; R. D'Souza, J. Goes and M. D'Souza; Ayres D'Souza, Neville D'Souza, J. Crasto, Anthony Braganza and P. Fernandes.

INDIAN NAVY: Lt. Rekhi; Watson and Thappa; Rawat, Raghwan and Lyngdeh; Pereira, Mukundan, Raju, Nicholson and Jairam.

Referee: L. M. Fernandes.

GONE TO PAKISTAN

NAGPUR, August 30, (H.S.): Two Muslim overseers of Madhya Pradesh State Government's Department of Agriculture, stationed at Panchmarhi, are believed to have migrated to Pakistan, taking with them valuable information regarding the Tatanagar Steel Plant.

Mr. Mohamed Kasim, one of the two missing overseers was employed in the Government Gardens at Panchmarhi. He took leave for fifteen days in the begining and has not been heard of since. His father who was an employee at Tatanagar, is also missing.

Another overseer, Mr. B. M. Khan, is also reported to have gone to Pakistan without informing the State Government.

M. P. TO IMPLEMENT GORWALLA REPORT

NAGUR, August 30, (PTI): Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, told a press conference here today that every possible measure would be taken to tighten up the administration and improve both its quality and its efficiency.

The suggestions made in report of Mr. A. D. Gorwalla would be implemented, he said.

Mani Dastur Surprises Satarawalla

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The women's singles final in the Suburban Open Table Tennis tournament provided an upset when Mani Dastur accounted for the season's champion Ruby Satarawalla in three straight games at the Bandra Gymkhana this evening.

Sudhir Thackersey was in fine form when he cornered the glory in the singles and men's doubles event and thus qualified for two finals.

Devchand Somaya and Miss Irene Samuel entered the final of the mixed event when they accounted for Sampat and Sulochana Mankar.

The following were the results:

WOMEN'S SINGLES (final):

Mani Dastur beat Ruby Satarawalla 21-17 22-20 21-19.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals):

Sudhir K. Thackersey beat Yatin Vyas 11-21 21-11 21-18 21-11; Dilip Sampat beat Devchand P. Somaya 21-15 21-11 21-17.

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals):

S. V. Gaokar and R. J. Dawda beat C. R. Kelekar and P. A. Vaidyanath 21-10 21-19 22-20; Devchand Somaya and Kumar Ghosh beat Dilip Sampat and S. L. Bajaj 21-12 23-25 21-13 21-16.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-finals):

Sudhir Thackersey and Ruby Satarawalla beat Yatin Vyas and Mani Dastur 22-20 21-12 21-16; Devchand Somaya and Irene Samuel beat Dilip Sampat and Sulochana Mankar 17-21 21-18 21-16 21-18.

B.O.A.C. PLANE TAKES OFF AFTER REPAIRS

SHANNON AIRPORT (Eire), Aug. 30, (PTI-Reuter): A BOAC 'Strato-Cruiser' carrying 62 delegates to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association's conference in Ottawa made an emergency landing on three engines here today but later left for Montreal at 08-35 GMT repairs had been completed. It is due at Montreal at 18-00 GMT.

The plane had landed at Shannon airport safely and the passengers—including the Speaker of the Bombay Assembly Mr. D. K. Kunte—were accommodated at the airport hostels while the plane was being repaired.

OIL REFINERY FIRE

GRANGEMOUTH, (Scotland), Aug. 30, (PTI-Reuter): An explosion rocked the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's refinery here today.

A sheet of flame shot from a leaking gas tank and quickly spread through the petroleum "cracking" plant.

The leaking storage tank 60 feet high contained highly inflammable Butane gas.

Six men who were caught by the flames were rushed by ambulance to a nearby hospital. They were suffering from severe burns. Firemen quickly got the flames under control.

The Pilot Wireless Overseas Communications station near Calcutta is expected to start working sometime next month. The pilot station is part of the Government of India's programme for the development of overseas communication and the establishment of a transmitting and receiving station at Calcutta.

LOAN AID TO INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Finance Corporation's Annual Report

NEW DELHI, August 30.

DURING the year ended June 1952 the industrial Finance Corporation had sanctioned 33 loan applications involving a total amount of Rs. 4.45 crores as compared to 17 applications involving Rs. 2.38 crores during the previous year. These figures are given in the Fourth Annual Report of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India just published.

The increase in loans in the year under report which was about double that of last year was due partly, the Report observes, to the arrangements made for quicker disposal of applications. The quality of the applications received in the year was also better. Other favourable factors were, the Report says, the better prospects of securing machinery and raw material as a result of the commencement of the Korean Truce Talks in June 1951 and the emergence of Germany and Japan as exporters of machinery which made it possible to secure plants and machinery for early deliveries.

INDUSTRIES BENEFITED

The industries which benefited from these loans are textile machinery — Rs. 6 lakhs; mechanical engineering — Rs. 19 lakhs; electrical engineering — Rs. 30.5 lakhs; Cotton textiles — Rs. 43.75 lakhs; chemicals — Rs. 1 crore; ceramics and glass — Rs. 39 lakhs; electric power — Rs. 5.5 lakhs; metallurgical industry (non-ferrous metals) — Rs. 5 lakhs; iron and steel (light engineering) — Rs. 8 lakhs; sugar industry—Rs. 95 lakhs; paper industry — Rs. 71 lakhs and other unclassified industries — Rs. 22 lakhs.

ASSISTANCE SO FAR

During the last four years of the existence of the Corporation it has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 14.03 crores to 94 applicants all over the country. A classification of these loans indicate that individual loans not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs totalled about Rs. 2.99 crores, loans between 10 to 20 lakhs to Rs. 3.21 crores, between 20 to 30 lakhs to Rs. 1.95 crores, between 30 and 40 lakhs to Rs. 1.95 crores and between 40 and 50 lakhs to Rs. 3.93 crores. The entire amount of Rs. 14.03 crores was not, however, drawn. The report says that about Rs. 1.44 crores were not actually disbursed because the applicants declined to avail themselves of these loans. Certain borrowers, after receiving the sanction to their loans, change their schemes and submit fresh applications while others, for one reason or another, do not avail themselves fully of the accommodation granted. The extent of such non-utilisation, however, is decreasing, the Report observes.

GUARANTEED DIVIDEND

A statement of accounts of the Corporation given in the Report, for the year ended 30th June, 1952, shows that at the end of the year after making provision for taxation and reserve from the net profit, a balance of Rs. 8.25 lakhs was left. The Corporation proposes to utilise this amount towards the payment of the dividend. It also proposed to call upon the Government for an amount of Rs. 2.99 lakhs to make up the guaranteed dividend which the Central Government, in pursuance of Section 5 of the Act, have guaranteed at 2¼ per cent on the share capital. The total amount already drawn from the Government by the Corporation during the preceding three years, by way of subvention to meet the guaranteed dividend amounts to Rs. 23.89 lakhs.

The Report records that most of the borrowers of the Corporation have been paying interest and instalments on principal on the due date, but, in a few cases extension of time had to be given. The rate of interest was changed, during the latter half of the year, from 5½ per cent. to 6 per cent. The rebate of 1/2 per cent. if the interest and the instalments of principal were paid on the due dates, remains unchanged.

The Report announces that the Government of India have renominated Mr. Shri Ram as Chairman of the Corporation for a further period of two years commencing from July 1, 1952.

PRAKASAM WELCOMES K. M. P-SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

MADRAS, August 30 (UPI): Mr. T. Prakasam, Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party leader has welcomed the proposed merger of the K.M.P. party and Socialist parties.

Mr. Prakasam who returned to Madras this morning after a tour of Andhra, in the course of a talk with pressmen, denied the reports that appeared in a section of the press that in a press interview at Nellore he said that he was not satisfied with the working of the United Democratic Front in the Madras Assembly.

Mr. Prakasam said that he did not give any such press interview at all and had only a brief chat with two pressmen at Nellore on some other subjects in general.

When asked for his opinion on the proposed merger. Mr. Prakasam said that it would add strength to the concerned parties and hence it was a welcome step.

Mr. Prakasam declined to say anything directly concerning the future of the Madras KMPP's alliance with the Communists—the United Democratic Front.

Vinoba Bhave Blesses K.M.P.-Socialist Merger

BANARAS, Aug. 30 (PTI): Acharya Vinobha Bhave, yesterday welcomed the amalgamation of the Socialist and KMP parties. "I even hope that this amalgamation will encourage other parties with similar views to join hands", he said.

Acharya Bhave who was addressing a prayer meeting here added that such amalgamations would help solve national problems facing all parties.

CENTRE'S MOVE TO POPULARISE RHYTHM METHOD

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): The Government of India is considering a proposal to open pilot centres for popularising the "rhythm" or "safe period" method of family planning in Madras and Calcutta, it is learnt.

Three centres have already been opened during the last month—two in Delhi and one in Bangalore.

First reports from these centres are said to be promising but it will take two years before experts can judge finally whether this method, which will cost couples nothing financially, will suit Indian conditions.

India is the first country in the world to take up family planning on a Governmental level. At present Government is devoting their attention solely to trying out the "rhythm" method, although there are various non-official organisations and clinics popularising other methods of birth control.

FEDERAL SCHEMES OF LOANS, GRANTS

Indian's Study Tour

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): A Finance Ministry officer will leave here tomorrow for the United States under a U. N. fellowship scheme, to study the system of federal loans and grants in the USA and Canada.

The officer Mr. O. K. Ghosh, Deputy Secretary in the Finance Ministry, will study the system and the legislative and administrative procedure followed in the two countries, with particular reference to their applicability in India. He will work in the USA under the auspices of the US Bufreau of Budget, and in Canada in the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In India, central loan and grants to state Governments for development projects have assumed added significance owing to the launching of the Five-Year Plan.

Mulki Agitation Reaches Peak

VIOLENT AGITATION IN SECUNDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, August 30 (UPI): The student demonstrators smashed up the furniture of the Nizam's College in Hyderabad City today, as a sequel to the "mulki" agitation and the consequent strike by the students for the third day in succession.

It is stated that the college students formed into a procession from, the Saifabad College and marched towards the Nizam's College. On the way they were joined by the students of schools. On reaching the Fateh Maidan they gate-crashed into the premises of the Nizam's College which was functioning in a normal day. They smashed the furniture and drove the students out of their class rooms.

After disturbing the Nizam College, the strikers paraded in the streets shouting slogans against the non-mulkis. They heckled the police officers who followed the procession.

The Secunderabad schools and colleges were not affected.

MULKI AGITATION CONDEMNED

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 30 (UPI): The 'mulki' agitation was condemned by two prominent Congress leaders, Mr. Janardhan Rao Desai, and Mr. Madapati Ramachandra Rao, ex-General Secretaries of the Congress, who told a press conference today, that the movement lacked moral strength and did not enjoy the open support of any political party. The Communists, they said, were exploiting the movement to their advantage as it suited them to create lawlessness out of peace and order.

Centre's Loan To Tata Iron Works

MADRAS August 30, (PTI): Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Industries and Commerce, who arrived here from Delhi by air today told the PTI that the Government of India would shortly give a loan of approximately twelve crores of rupees to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal towards their expansion programme. He said the loan would be met from the Iron and Steel Controllers Equalisation Fund.

Mr. Krishnamachari said that there were various proposals before the Government for starting a state-owned integrated project of iron and steel industries. "All these proposals are under the consideration of the Government", he added.

The Union Minister will be in the city for about a week and meet representatives of trade and industry. He will leave for Hyderabad on September 6.

Labour, Capital Co-operation

HYDERABAD, Aug. 30 (PTI): An iron and steel factory employing about 70 workers here which was to have closed down from the first of next month would be run jointly by the management and the workers on a suggestion made by the state Labour Minister Mr. V. B. Raju.

This is probably the first factory to be run jointly by the Management and the workers in the state under the guidance of Government.

U.S. Tug Strikes Mine, Sinks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPA): Th Navy announced Friday 1589 ton fleet tug USS Sarie struck mine and sank off North Korea on August 27. Two crew members were killed, four seriously injured and three missing.

The Navy said 88 officers and men survived. The survivors were rescued by the minesweeper Zeal and the destroyer Boyd.

Sarie sank 16 minutes after hitting mine. The ship sank off the Communist-held Hung Nam, North Korea.

CEYLON EMULATES SOUTH AFRICA

Indian's Charge At Berne Meeting

BERNE, August 30 (PTI-Reuter): PANDIT MUKUT BIHARI LAL BHARGAVA, member of the Indian Parliament compared the attitude of the Ceylon Government towards persons of Indian origin in Ceylon to the attitude of the South African Government towards the Indians in South Africa.

Pandit Bhargava who was speaking at the session of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, in reply to the "able justification of the Ceylon Government's disenfranchisement of two hundred thousand Indians" given earlier by Lady Molamure, a member of the Ceylon Senate said: "The attitude taken by the Ceylon Government is almost identical to the attitude take by the Government of South Africa in relation to Indians living there."

He felt certain that Ceylon Government "would see its way of doing justice" to Indians.

Pandit Bhargava added that in the recent elections the people of India had demonstrated "their unshakable faith" in the system of parliamentary democracy."

WILL MALAN DO IT?

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The Nationalist newspaper Die Transvaler, commenting on Cape Supreme Court decision invalidating the High Court of Parliament Act, said it was clear that the legislative authority as representing the people, would not withdraw from its stand.

The quickest and best way to solve the clash between the judicial and legislative authorities was to abolish the present Constitution as a whole.

U. S. INTEREST

LONDON: The leaders of African Freedom movements are satisfied with the support the passive resistance movement against apartheid in South Africa is getting from India and Pakistan, according to Mr. N. G. Ranga, leader of the Indian Krishikar Lok Party.

Mr. Ranga, who is a member of the Indian delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference meeting next month in Ottawa, left for Canada last night after a week's stay in England. During this period he reviewed the progress of the African National movements with some of their leaders now in the United Kingdom. Among them were Mbiyu Koinange, Delegate of the Kenya African Congress in U.K. and Europe, George Padmore, who is closely asociated with the Pan-African Federation and Sam Moris, Secretary of the League of Coloured Peoples.

INDIAN LOST IN S. AFRICA'S HIGHEST MOUNT

DAR-ES-SALAM (Tanganyika), August 30 (PTI-Reuter:) A young Indian photographer is lost near the summit of Africa's highest mountain, 19,321-foot Kilimanjaro.

The man Sudershan Kumar of Moshi, Northern Tanganyika, became separated from his companion on the last lap of their climb on Tuesday. The next day a porter told the Government survey expedition "measuring" the mountains and a search began at once.

But there is little hope in view of the cold and rarefied air at that height.

ARMY EXERCISE AT DEOLALI

BOMBAY, Saturday: A three-day Indian Army exercise for artillery regiment will be held at Deolali on September 2, Army sources stated here today.

General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army and Lieut-General Maharaj Shri Rajendra-Singhji, General Officer-Commanding-in-Chief of the Southern Command and senior army officers will witness the exercise.

ENQUIRY INTO HIRAKUD IRREGULARITIES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): Mr. P. Shivashankaran, ICS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, has been asked to proceed to Hirakud to enquire on the spot into allegations of irregularities in the working of the Hirakud Project, it is learnt here.

Mr. Shivashankaran has left Delhi for Hirakud.

The Estimate Committee of the last Parliament in its report on river valley projects had commented adversely on certain aspects of the working of the project. During the last session of Parliament several members had criticised the working of the project and had made allegations about a number of financial and engineering irregularities. These related mainly to the way in which work on the subsidiary dam and power channel were first begun and later postponed after incurring nearly rupees one crore of expenditure, and the placing of contracts without inviting proper tender.

Jam Saheb For Delhi

TALKS ON RIGHTS OF RAJPRAMUKHS

RAJKKOT, Aug. 30 (UPI): The Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, Jamsaheb, will air-dash to Delhi to meet Prime Minister Nehru in connection with modifications in the Constitution regarding the rights of rajpramukhs as heads of Class "B" states, it is reliably understood here today.

The Jamsaheb, who enjoys the confidence of the Central Government has been summoned to Delhi for his views about the proposed modifications, which according to informed sources, will deprive Rajpramukhs of their rights as political heads of Class "B" states.

Delhi, it is stated, is intending to modify the Constitution accordingly and place the Rajpramukhs as constitutional heads as in the case of governors, in view of the constitutional anomalies created by the acceptance of Kashmir's demand for an election head of the state.

Mysore Educational Reforms Body

BANGALORE, Aug. 30 (PTI): Mr. K. Hanumanthayya, Chief Minister of Mysore stated here today that the first meeting of the Educational Reforms Expert Committee of the State would be inaugurated by him on the Saraswathi Puja Day, September 26.

Members of the Committee would be announced shortly.

Mysore Legislative Assembly

BANGALORE, Aug. 30 (PTI): The Mysore Legislative Assembly will meet in the last week of October in Bangalore, Mr. K. Hanumanthayya, Chief Minister said today. The Assembly would not meet as usual at Mysore during Dasara. He said, 'those days, of legislature meeting being one of the items of Dasara thamasha, have now gone."

The legislature is a more serious business now he added.

MADRAS HIGH COURT RULING ON SALES TAX

Not Essential That Goods Should Be Within The State

MADRAS, Aug. 30 (PTI).

THE Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar, gave a ruling at the Madras High Court today, that for the purpose of administration of sales tax, it was not essential that the goods should be within the State when the property therein passed to the buyer.

Their Lordships were delivering judgment in a case in which the assessees claimed exemption from levy of sales tax on the ground that they sent the goods by rail to the buyer at Calcutta and the documents were delivered against payment in Calcutta. They contended that the property in the goods passed to Calcutta, and so the sale which was outside Madras State could not be taxed.

In their judgment, Their Lordships observed that no doubt there must be completed sale which involved the passing of the property. But the power to tax a sale arose if the sale took place in the ordinary sense. If a trader had a place of business here, entered into a contract here and ultimately received the price here, Their Lordships said, then he sold the goods in Madras and could be taxed on this transaction.

It does not matter if he sends the goods out of the State, at the same time keeping control for the purpose of collecting the price. The assessing officers are not expected to go into intricacies of the law as to where the property in goods passes," added Their Lordships.

INCONSISTENT WITH SINGLE LEVY

The Chief Justice Mr. P. V. Rajamannar and Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatarama Ayyar at the Madras High Court yesterday, held the Madras general sales tax act and the rules framed thereunder except rule 16 (5) intra vires and valid and not obnoxious to article 14 of the constitution.

Their lordships held ultra vires rule 16 (5) of the Act which stated that sales by dealers other than lincenced dealers shall be "liable to taxation on each occasion of sale".

Under this sub-clause, when there were successixe sales by unlicenced dealers, the tax would be leviable on each occasion of sale and that would be inconsistent with section 5(VI) of the act which provided for taxation at a single point, they held.

APPEAL TO UNION PRESIDENT

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30 (PTI): About three hundred trade and business associations of Kaira and Ahmedabad have sent telegrams to the Union President urging him not to give his assent to the multiple-point sales tax bill passed by the Bombay State legislatures, according to reports reaching the Ahmedabad citizens' multiple-point sales protest committee.

GODOWN BROKEN OPEN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A godown containing cotton bales was broken open into today by some unknown persons and bales worth Rs. 8,000 were removed, it was stated today. No arrests have been made.

GANGES LEVEL RISING

LUCKNOW, August 30 (PTI).—The water level in the river Ganges at Allahabad today reached the danger mark according to information reaching the U.P. Government headquarters here.

The water was rising gradually, the report said.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, August 30.

New York Cotton Market was closed today. It will also remain closed on Monday, 1st September.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1705/1707-8.

Stop Press

HURRICANE WARNING

MIAMI, Florida, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter).—Hurricane warnings were hoisted along a 250-mile stretch of Atlantic coastline north from Fernandine, Florida, today for a dangerous Atlantic hurricane moving slowly toward land.

PAK AIR CRASH IS SABOTAGE?

Rumours in Karachi

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, August 30: With the Prime Minister of Pakistan publicly confirming that Nawabzada Aitzauddin, Inspector General of Special Police, was the officer entrusted with the task of investigating the Liaquat Assassination case, speculation is ripe here that the last Tuesday's air mishap in which this officer was killed along with 17 others, might have been caused deliberately to hamper the progress of the investigations.

Speculators in this connection give much weight to the confirmed fact that Nawabzada Aitzauddin was proceeding to Peshawar by the ill-fated plane for no other purpose except to join threads of his enquiry, which he is reported to have completed to its near end.

The Government of Pakistan are also reported to have ordered thorough investigations as to the cause of this most serious mishap which claimed valuable lives of 15 fully trained and experienced officers, whose gap will be difficult to fill.

In the meantime however, the Liaquat Murder Enquiry has received a severe set-back and the Government are proposing to appoint another high-ranked officer to continue the investigations.

B.E.S.T. WORKKERS AND SPEED TEST

BOMBAY, Saturday: The B.E.S.T. Workers' Union will not participate in the proposed speed tests to be instituted by the Undertaking "until the management honours its agreement".

The General Secretary of the Workers' Union said in a statement today that the General Manager had agreed "after much hesitation and in the presence of five officers of the Undertaking and four representatives of the Union" that representatives of the other Union, (viz) the B.E.S.T. Employees' Union, will not be present during the speed tests.

"It is depressing to see that persons in high authority are capable of distortion of truth", the statement said.

IRAN REJECTS

(Continued from page 13)

Anglo-Iranian Oil Company would make arrangements for the movement of oil already stored in Iran and appropriate payments made as soon as agreements on price and physical conditions of loading permit.

THEIR SOLICITUDE

"We have reviewed .... your communication of August 7, 1952, to the British Government", the message said. "It seems clear to us that to bring about a satisfactory solution to the oil problem will require prompt action by all the three of our government. We are attaching proposals for action which our two governments are prepared to take and which we sincerely hope will meet with your approval and result in a satisfactory solution. We are motivated by sincere and traditional ..... friendship for the Iranian nation and people and it is our earnest desire to make possible an early equitable solution of the present dispute."

In his August 7 note Mossadegh notified Britain that Iran was willing to resume negotiations on the long-standing and increasingly more dangerous oil dispute.

Almost simultaneously with the delivery of the message, the Reds were rioting in the Iranian capital.

GAS WORKERS' STRIKE BLACKS OUT CITY

(Continued from page 13)

he said, would be binding on the Union. The conference should include representatives of the Union, the management and the Government, he suggested.

He said that it was beyond the means of the Union to take the dispute between the Government and the Union to the High Court. Besides, till the High Court considered the Union's case and gave a verdict about the legality of the Government action in refusing to send some demands for adjudication, the workers would still be in a quandry.

REJECTED DEMAND

He deplored that the dispute was being regarded by the Government and the public more in a "legal" than in a "human" way. Some of the rejected demands were not so "inexpedient" as suggested by the Government, he said. The question of payment of wages for holidays, to about 200 workers every week was a matter of great concern to the worker. So was the question of providing protection against the rain. Even after the Adjudication Award three years back had ordered the provision of "rain protection," the management did not supply blankets till this year. The workers had to pay for it from their own pockets till then, he added.

NO VICTIMISATION DEMAND

Mr. Joglekar said that the demand relating to victimisation of three active workers of the Union was also a "vital" one. He wanted an assurance from the Government that there will be no further victimisation of the workers as a result of today's strike.

Mr. Joglekar said that the Union will press these demands and that unless these demands were also referred to adjudication, there was little likelihood of the workers agreeing to return to duty.

Mr. Joglekar denied that the Gas Workers' Union had been recognised by the management at any time. Though the Union had maintained official relations with the Company and had participated in official agreementts, there was no official recognition as such, he said.

ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE

He alleged that the Police had fired some tear gas shells before the workshop prior to the eviction of the workers. Enquiries made showed that no tear gas squib was fired.

The strike was peaceful throughout, and till after midnight, no untoward incidents were reported.

HUNGER STRIKE

Though the 1400 workers who had earlier intimated their decision to commence a hunger strike abandoned the idea later, Mrs. Ambica Joglekar, Secretary of the Union and wife of the Union's President was continuing her hunger strike which she embarked upon in the morning in sympathy with the workers.

HOW IT STARTED

The strike commenced at 8 a.m. today after the management had refused to accede to the demand of the workers to come to terms with the Workers' Union. The workers marched in a procession inside the workshop and squatted before their usual places of work.

At 1 p.m. the workers were evicted out of the premises by the police after receiving the Government's permission. The workers left the premises peacefully but squatted outside the workshop.

The strike, which was originally planned for August 21 had been postponed following an assurance by the Labour Minister that their grievances would be looked into. It came off today after the Union had found the attitude of the Government "unreasonable and intransigent."

Mr. Joglekar is expected to seek an interview with the Labour Minister tomorrow to press for the demands.

MOON TO RESCUE

It was considered unfortunate that the gas strike should have commenced today, the day of Ganpati immersion. Usually, the crowds at Chowpatty linger till 10 p.m. and it was very inconvenient for the crowds returning home to pass through unlit roads. But the early moon did help matters to some extent, as there was enough light to see several yards ahead.

A drive around South Bombay late tonight showed that Marine Drive, Backbay Reclamation and Colaba were completely plunged in darkness. When the lights of the car were switched off, one could not even see an object a foot away. The Queens Road was not very dark. most of the electrically lit street lamps providing enough light.

WASHINGTON: A delegation of American Congressmen will take part in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting opening in Ottawa on September 7.

INDONESIA WILL OPEN DOORS FOR FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

DJAKARTA, Aug. 30 (UPA).

INDONESIAN Prime Minister Wilopo said his country may "open its doors" to foreign investments in the near future but added that Indonesia will not follow Burma's example of asking for Russian economic aid, reports Peter Gruening, UPA Staff Correspondent.

In an exclusive UPA interview, Wilopo said the recent slump in world prices for Indonesian exports forced the Government to re-examine policy regarding foreign investments. He pointed out that there currently were numerous limitations on expenditure of non-Indonesian capital in this country.

"We will welcome foreign capital and we need it," said the 43-year-old statesman. "The Chinese Communist Government has opened its doors to all types of foreign investments, why, then, should not Indonesia, who is not Communist, open its doors too."

NO DETAILS

The Prime Minister declined to say when the Government would officially announce the new policy nor would he divulge details of the plan, but he revealed that "an official policy statement on foreign investments will be made within the next two months."

Asked if "the open door" policy would mean Indonesian acceptance of Russian economic aid, Wilopo replied: "We do not contemplate asking for Russian economic aid now."

He added that Burma's recent request for Soviet economic assistance would have no effect on Indonesian policy.

"Revisions in economic policy will be in the interest of national development of my country," Wilopo declared.

S. AFRICA TO PRODUCE URANIUM

MAFEKING, August 30 (PTI-Reuter): South Africa will begin to produce uranium next month and will be the world's biggest uranium producer when production is in full swing, Minister of Mines Johannes Viljoen said today.

He said uranium production would be almost as big an asset to the Union in future as gold production had been in the past.

Addressing a national party meeting in Mafeking Mr. Viljoen said details of uranium production would be kept secret for the present.

South Africa had entered into a contract with Britain and America to dispose of the uranium.

Malan On Africanerdom's Aspirations

BETHAL, TRANSVAAL, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter).

SOUTH African Prime Minister Daniel Malan said here today "the road we want to follow is being obstructed by the courts.

"What is demanded of us is that as a white nation—as leader of the non-whites in South Africa—we should abdicate."

Dr. Malan was addressing a mass meeting of National Party supporters in his first public speech since the Cape Supreme Court decision ruling the Government's High Court of Parliament Act to be invalid.

"This is not the road which the great majority of English-speaking South Africans wish to follow," Dr. Malan said.

"The powers drawn up against us are very considerable and the Government must seriously consider what it has to do in the circumstances."

South Africa was at the crossroads, he said. The choice of roads meant life or death to the people of South Africa.

THIN ASPIRATION

"The powers against us are trying to make us do away with all colour bars. They want us to pervert the whole past history of South Africa and to make a new beginning on the basis of complete equality. That is not the road Afrikanerdom wishes to follow," he said.

DEMAND FOR REPUBLIC

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The pro-Government Johannesburg paper 'Die Transvaler' today called for abolition of the whole South African constitution as the quickest and best way of solving the country's constitutional crisis.

Commenting on yesterday's Cape Supreme Court decision invalidating Prime Minister Dr. Daniel Malan's High Court of Parliament Act, the paper said the way to do this was to get a mandate from the voters to create a Republic, which would mean that the present constitution would disappear and a new one could be created.

MALAN SHOULD GO

The English language paper 'Rand Daily Mail' said: "Malan should resign."

After the Appeal Court invalidated the Separate Representation of Voters' Act in March, it said, Minister of Finance Nicolas Havenga was believed to have favoured a general election. He was believed to have demanded that in the event of another reverse in the courts, the Government should go to the country at once.

TWO LEGAL POPES

LONDON, Aug. 30.

"South Africa", said the Liberal 'Manchester Guardian', "is now within measurable distance of a state of constitutional schism, with two legal popes excommunicating each other. One of them is the High Court of Parliament, which on Wednesday set aside—as it was created to do—the decision of the pre-existing Supreme Court in the matter of the separate Registration of Voters' Act.

"The other is the Supreme Court, the Cape Provincial Division of which ruled yesterday that the statute purporting to establish the High Court of Parliament is itself invalid," said the 'Guardian.'

MALAN'S JIBE AT INDIA

BETHAL (Transvaal), August 30, (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Daniel Malan, Prime Minister of South Africa said today his country would have the friendship of India "if the rich and beautiful province of Natal were given to Indians and the whites were allowed to be pushed out."

But South Africa was not prepared to gain that friendship at that price, he said.

Dr. Malan said that America and Britain were "flirting" with India to win her support for the west.

If Britain continued her past policy in Africa "I predict that Britain will find her grave in Africa", he said.

Dr. Malan was addressing a mass meeting of his party.

Describing "more than 90 per cent" of Africans was "quite illiterate and semi-barbaric", Dr. Malan attacked Britain for trying to apply what he called "the principle of full equality of races in the Gold Coast."

MALAN'S MOVE IS COMMONS' CONCERN

LONDON, Aug. 30 (PTI-Reuter): The current South African legal controversy concerning the recently created High Court of Parliament was reviewed by various British newspapers editorially today.

The Liberal 'News Chronicle' said: "There is far more in this struggle than the rights of coloured voters. The real question is whether Parliament must abide by the Constitution which established the Union. To Dr. Malan with his intolerant racial policies and his dream of a white Afrikaner Republic, the Constitution is a hindrance."

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON REGAINS STRONG FOOT-HOLD

Wall Street Steady But Volume Small

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Cotton prices regained a strong foot-hold after a wobbly start. It was considered a typical pre-holiday market with activity coming in spurts as traders evened up accounts.

New York and New Orleans Exchanges will remain closed until Tuesday morning for national observance of Labour Day.

Individual trading feature of the session was sales of about 5,000 bales in nearby October delivery The selling came through a broker often acting for domestic mill interests. A surmise was that the selling represented liquidation of futures contracts against purchase of actual cotton for raw material. After those offerings absorbed the market seesawed but maintained an overtone of steadiness as prices edged into higher ground.

Reports of scattered rains in West Texas sections attracted attention but crop students are doubtful now whether even good rains would be of much benefit because of the burnt up condition of crop in many areas. A tropical storm lost much of its market effect as it appeared to be moving away from the cotton belt.

The market opened off five to 17 points, and closed around the highs and up eight to 23 points.

The following were the closing prices on the New York cotton market:

	Pr. Cl.	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	39.70	——	——	——	39.80
Oct.	38.85	38.75	39.00	38.70	38.93
Dec.	38.70	38.62	38.89	38.60	38.84
Mar.	38.55	38.46	38.73	38.43	38.72
May	38.32	38.24	38.55	38.22	38.54
July	37.85	37.68	38.00	37.68	38.00
Oct.	35.91	35.81	36.12	35.78	36.05
Dec.	35.70	35.65	35.92	35.60	35.83
NEW ORLEANS					
Spot	38.80	——	——	——	38.80
Oct.	38.84	38.71	38.96	38.68	38.94
Dec.	38.70	38.59	38.85	38.56	38.84
Mar.	38.54	38.44	38.70	38.42	38.68
May	38.34	38.25	38.51	38.24	38.47
July	37.77	37.64	37.97	37.70	37.95
Oct.	35.90	——	36.09	35.86	36 08
Dec.	35.68	——	35.83	35.83	——

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Led by rails, oils and a few specialities prices on the Stock Exchange improved but the volume was still below the million mark for the ninth continuous session.

Dealings totalled 890,000. Of 1,028 issues traded 487 advanced, 262 declined and 279 were unchanged.

Rails were generally higher ranging to over a point. Steels were inactive. Metals showed some wide gains ranging to three points. Chemicals were higher about a point. Oils were higher about a point generally.

The curb turnover was 350,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds amounted to $2,430,000.

N. Y. SILVER PRICE

On the New York market today the price of silver was unchanged at 82¾ cents per ounce.

N. Y. TIN AND METAL PRICE

On the New York tin market today spot was quoted at 121¼ cents per pound.

In the forward market, September was quoted at 120.00 cents per pound bid and December at 118.50 cents per pound bid.

Lead was quoted at 15.55 cents per pound bid for September and 15.50 cents per pound bid for December.

Zinc was quoted 14.05 cents per pound bid for September and 14.15 cents per pound bid for December.

N. Y. U.S. STEEL PRICE RANGE

On the New York market today, the following was the price range for U. S. Steel:

High 39¾. Low 39¼. Close 39⅝.

N. Y. CASTORSEED PRICE

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at US$170.00 per long ton nom., fob Brazil. Castor oil in bulk was quoted at 22½ cents per pound nom.

COPRA PRICE

Copra today was sold at 132.50 dollars per short ton.

Coconut oil was sold for 9¾ cents a pound.

PEPPER MARKET

The pepper market ruled steady today in quiet trading at Lampong offerings continued to be lower.

In a nominal way dealers indicated spot material around $1.67 to $1.70 per pound. Stocks awaiting release at about $1.64 to $1.65; Nearly afloats were quoted at $1.52 to $1.59 per pound.

On shipment positions August was quoted around $1.48; September at $1.42-$1.43; October at $1.40; November at $1.35 and December at $1.30 per pound.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON TIN MARKET

The tin market was quiet today.

Spot fell one sterling to 952½ and Three Months rose ¼ sterling to 940.

The turnover was 20 tons. all for cash.

Closing prices were:

Spot: buyers 952; sellers 953; business at 953.

Three Months: buyers 939; sellers 941; business nil.

Settlement 953.

In the unofficial afternoon session the turnover was five tons. nothing for cash.

Closing prices were:

Spot: buyers 953; sellers 954; business nil.

Three Months: buyers 942; sellers 943; business at 942.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

The rubber market today was easier and dull.

The following were the closing prices:

Spot: 23¾, 24¼.
Oct: 23¾, 24¼.
Nov: 23½, 23¾.
Dec: 23¼, 23¼, business at 23¾.
Oct.-Dec: 23½, 23¾, business at 23¾.
Jan.-Mar: 23¼, 23½, business at 23½.
Apr.-June: 23⅜, 23½, business at 23-23¼.
CIF Sept. 23¼, 23⅜.
Oct: 23⅛, 23¾.
Nov: 23⅛, 23¾.
Estate Crepe-September: thick unquoted; thin at 29¾, nom.

LONDON PEPPER MARKET

The pepper market was again quiet today.

Lampong was unchanged at 10 sh. 1½ d., sellers.

Muntok was unchanged at 10 sh. 10½ d., sellers.

Sarawak: September was quoted at 11 sh. 3 d.

Malabar: spot was unchanged at 1,450 nom.; September was quoted at 1,120 sellers and October at 1,110 sellers.

HONG KONG EXCHANGE AND GOLD CLOSINGS

HONG KONG, Aug. 29 (UPA): Gold today opened at HK$301.875 per Chinese tael of 1⅓ ounces averdupois.

Closing prices were:

HK$301.25 per Chinese tael of gold.

HK$15.94 per Pound Sterling.

HK$6.445 per US dollar for TT.

HK$6.4175 per US dollar for cash.

Chicago Grains Market

CHICAGO, Aug. 29: Following an irregular start prices rallied on covering and evening up over the lengthy week-end holiday together with export buying in wheat reflecting sales to Italy and expectations of additional business to foreign buyers. Exporters also purchased corn against sales to the United Kingdom. Meanwhile advices from Winnipeg reported sales of two cargoes of Canadian feed barley to United Kingdom and prospects of additional sales to Japan and Germany.

NO CHANGE IN GOLD PRICE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPA): Secretary of Treasury John Snyder said today there will be no change in the government's $35 an ounce price for buying and selling gold "as long as I am in office."

He made the statement to a reporter in response to questions about reports that pressure for a price boost is expected to develop at next week's Mexico City meeting of the Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Treasury officials feel an increase would be inflationary and devalue the dollar.

Treasury officials believe any increase in the price of gold would make the United States a "haven" for output of larger gold producers who would ship all their gold to this country for the right price. Mr. Snyder leaves for Bank and Fund annual meetings on Monday with a team of experts.

I. M. FUND

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPA): The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on Friday became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The agreement was signed at a ceremony at United States State Department.

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today and will open on Wednesday morning. Tata Steel Defds. were normally quoted at Rs 1671-4 and Indian Irons at Rs. 26-14.

Later on Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1687-8 and stood at Rs. 1683-12 while Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 27-1-6.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The local bullion market was fairly steady with moderate business. Short sellers in gold were inclined to cover in view of the approaching settlement.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 161-2 and after advancving at Rs. 161-6 declined at Rs. 160-14 and steadied at Rs. 161-2. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. Rs. 160-14.

Forward gold opened at Rs. 91-8 and after declining at Rs. 91-7 advanced at Rs. 91-14 on short covering. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 92-2 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 62-12.

Later on there was increased buying and silver advanced at Rs. 162 and gold was quoted at Rs. 92-2. Bundle differences of silver was 6 to 7 annas while difference of gold was 8 annas reverse. Silver arrivals were 20 to 27 bars and the offtake was 5 to 6 bars. Gold arrivals were 6 to 7 thousand tolas and the offtake was 5 to 6 thousand tolas. Closing quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	161	11	0
Forward	161	13	0
Ready Gold	92	4	0
Forward	91	14	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The produce market was quiet today and business in groundnuts was done at Rs. 35-12 to Rs. 36. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 21-2 and Khussoma was placed at Rs. 30-8. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 166-8 and declined at Rs. 163-8 while May delivery opened at Rs. 142-8 and declined at Rs. 139-4.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Bold ready	36	0	0
Coromandal Ready	36	0	0
Khandesh quality	36	12	0
Groundnut local ex mill	57	8	0
Ground Oil Railway Receipts	18	12	0
September	18	2	0
October	17	10	0
November	16	4	0
LINSEEDS			
Bold ready delivery	29	8	0
Satna small ready	28	0	0
Linseed oil ready	16	10	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Ready Madras quality	34	4	0
Oil First Pressure	19	12	0
Oil Bazar quality	18	0	0
September	163	8	0
May	139	4	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

120 D Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	7	0
150 D Ready Italy	4	3	0

150D BOX AUG.

Opening 828, High 828, Low 820, Close 826.

150D BOX SEPT.

Opening 838, High 838, Low 830, Close 836.

2/40 STAPLE AUG.

Opening 740, High 746, Low 738, Close 746.

2/40 STAPLE SEPT.

Opening 746, High 748, Low 738, Close 746.

Indian Cotton Figures

	Bales
Export by rail from 1st Sept. 1951 to 28th Aug. August 1952	661568
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1951 to 28th Aug. 1952	995997
Same period last year	911202
Estimated stock or raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 28th Aug. 1952	527484
Same time last year	375801

Metal Market

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

Tin Ready	161	0	0
Bhadarva	159	0	0
Aso	157	0	0
Copper Electro	195	0	0
Bhadarva	194	12	0
Aso	193	0	0
Lead	79	4	0
Bhadarva	79	4	0
Zinc Electro	77	8	0
Bhadarva	76	8	0
Aso	75	4	0

Castorseeds Quotations

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

September Delivery			
Opening	165	8	0
Highest	166	0	0
Lowest	162	4	0
Close	165	8	0
May Delivery			
Opening	141	8	0
Highest	142	4	0
Lowest	138	8	0
Close	141	0	0

U. S. Move To Forestall S. Africa's Plan In I. M. F. On Gold Price

WASHINGTON, August 30 (PTI-Reuter): The U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Mr. John W. Snyder said again yesterday that the United States position on gold remained unchanged—America would continue to buy and sell gold at 35 dollars an ounce.

Mr. Snyder made this comment at a press conference at which he announced the members of the 15-man American delegation to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund meetings in Mexico City starting on September 3. He will head the delegation.

Observers here took Mr. Snyder's remarks on America's gold price as an attempt to forestall proposals by South Africa and Australia that the United States should raise its price of gold.

Mr. Snyder praised both the Bank and the Monetary Fund. Both organisations were doing "fine jobs." He said in their task of helping to develop world resources and trade and in smoothing out international exchange problems.

Jordan became the fifty-fourth member of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Jordan's quota in the Fund was set at three million dollars. Her subscription to the capital stock of the Bank was fixed at 30 shares with a total par value of three million dollars.

CALCUTTA SHARES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30 (PTI): The market showed no material alterations with regard to the prices of the more speculative stocks while others remain steady and unchanged. The following are the final transactions upto one p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three cent Govt. paper 79-11, Three per cent loan 1986 80-2 sl, Three per cent Loan 1957 98-8, Four per cent loan 60-70 101-¼ sl.

BANKS: Hindustan Com. 9-12 sl, Imperial Bank conty. 413 sl.

COTTONS: Bengal Nagpur 15-12.

COALS: Bengal 535 sl, Bokaro & Ramgur 8-4, Burrakur Coal 11-12, Central India 5-3, East India 22-8, New Manbhoom 14.

JUTES: Anglo India 257, Auckland 23-8, Budge Budge 204, Chitavalsah 35-8, Howrah 27-7, India 131 sl, National 25-8, Presidency 6-9.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron & Steel 26-15, Steel Corpn. 20-7.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-14, Sone Valley 6-8, Calcutta Electric 13-12, Angelo Bros. 23-4, BIC 9-4, F & C Osler 4, Indian Cable 15-7, Ivan Jones 4-4, Metal Box 19-11, B. B. Petrol As. 14, Shree Gopal Paper 15-8, India Steamship 5-7.

SUGARS: Balrampore 8-1.

TEAS: Dauracherra 3-14, Ethelbari 6, Hantapara 123 sl, Jutlibari 10-4 sl, Teiapara 99.

INDO-PAK FILM AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): Some of Pakistan's leading film industrialists have demanded early governmental recognition to the recent agreement entered into by representatives of Indian and Pakistan film industries in Bombay, it is learnt here.

The agreement stipulates import of 12 Pakistani films to India in return for export of 72 Indian films to Pakistan during the period of the agreement's validity of one year.

Four film industrialists including Mr. W. Z. Ahmed, President of the All Pakistan Film Producers' Association, and Syed Attaullah Shah Hashmi, President of the Film Chamber of Pakistan, today announced that they had decided to make a joint representation to the Pakistan Government to accept the Bombay agreement.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY DELEGATES FOR U. K.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Indian cotton textile industry's delegation to the forthcoming International Conference on World Trade in Cotton Textiles will leave for the U. K. tomorrow by air.

Two members of the six-man Indian delegation are already in England.

On the eve of his departure the leader of the delegation, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai described the forthcoming conference in the U.K. as "one of the most important conferences ever held for the cotton textile industry".

Pakhtoons Warn Pakistan

MESSAGE SENT TO U. N. SECRETARY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): A message has been sent by the Pakhtoon leaders to the Secretary General of the United Nations stating that "the aggressive attitude of the Pakistan Government in Pakhtoonistan is threatening the peace and security of Asia" and that as such the United Nations must assist the Pakhtoons in realising their national liberty and territorial integrity.

A similar message approved by by a conference of the delegations of the clans was also sent to the Governor General of Pakistan warning that "the aggressive actions of the Pakistan Government on Pakhtoonistan" were an open danger to the peace and security of Asia and any disturbances, that might take place where the Pakhtoons resist the aggressive penetration by Karachi, will be the responsibility of the Pakistan Government".

According to a report of a broadcast by the Kabul radio, a mass meeting took place including the members of the National Assembly of the Tirah division, the local clan leaders and divines of the Afridis, Torikhels, Aurakadi, and Sinwari clans in the second week of August.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES SESSION OF I.L.O.

India's Delegates

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): A five-man Indian delegation to the third session of the Chemical Industries Committee of the International Labour Organisation which opens in Geneva on September 8, will be composed of a representative of the Government of India, and two representatives each of employers and employees of Indian Chemical Industries, a press note issued by the Ministry of Labour announced here today.

The representative of the Government of India will be Mr. J. S. Mehta, First Secretary, Indian delegation, Berne, Switzerland. Mr. A. K. Banerjee, Secretary of the Tata Chemical Company Ltd., Bombay, Mr. S. P. Sen, Messrs. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta, will represent employers and Mr. Kantilal Shah, Tata Chemical Kamgar Sangh, Mithapur, Kathiawar, and Mr. Manohar B. Bandiwdekar, Secretary, Rashtriya Chemical Kamgar Sangh, Sewri, Bombay, the employees.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30 (PTI): Mr. Timmabovi, Congress member of the Council of States has resigned his seat, it is learnt.

The Minister for Production, Mr. K. C. Reddy, is likely to be nominated by Congress to contest the vacancy.

PLANE FACTORY IN AFRICA

BERLIN, (PTI-Reuter): French and German businessmen are planning to set up a factory for civil and military planes in North Africa, according to the West Berlin independence newspaper Der Tag.

French directors of the Bloch and Marcel Dassault works and representatives of the former German Dornier and Heinkel works, which provided Nazi bombers, have set up a permanent research centre in France, it added.

The new Works to be built at Agadir, on the west coast of Morocco, could start turning out planes in about four years' time, the founders estimated.

UNITED NATIONS: Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, Commerce and Education Secretary in the Government of Pakistan, has been appointed Resident Technical Assistance Representative to Pakistan.

talking of BOOKS

Genius Of Sartre Misfires

LIFE IN CESSPOOLS IN VIVID TINTS LACKS HOPE

INTIMACY AND OTHER STORIES: By Jean-Paul Sartre. Translated by Lloyd Alexander. Published by Peter Nevill Ltd., London. Price 11sh. 6d. net Pages 234.

JEAN-PAUL Sartre is probably the best-known and most-discussed literary figure in Europe today.

Father and founder of the philosophic creed which has come to be known as existentialism and which has swept like wildfire all over post-war Europe, novelist and journalist, he has become the stormy petrel of the French world of philosophy and letters.

Intellectuals and pseudo-intellectuals all over the world flock to France to get a glimpse of the great Master himself and it would be no exaggeration to say that along with the Eiffel Tower he has become Paris' No. 1 spectacle.

A fictional work by Sartre is considered a landmark on the European literary scene. His latest volume of short stories, "Intimacy And Other Stories", created a furore when it first appeared; and though first published only in 1949 it has since run into six impressions. Llyod Alexander's English translation of the stories has just been published and will help the English-speaking world to get a closer glimpse of the great French author.

Apart from the title-piece, four other stories have been included in the work under review—"The Wall", "The Room", "Erostratus", and "The Childhood Of A Leader". Together they form a vivid commentary on the decadence of modern life, its perversions, pessimistic outlook, and acceptance of the world as it is. The roots of Sartre's philosophy, the existentialist outlook, are more clearly interpreted than in any of his other works.

The psycho-analytical trend of our generation has made all the moderns brilliant in the revealing and analysis of the deepest and most intimate thoughts and feelings of their characters, both male and female; but even among the moderns Sartre is a master. He views life from new and revealing angles, stripping off the outer skin and showing the flesh and the nerves quivering with life. At first one is shocked; but in the last analysis Satre, whatever his limitations, makes you feel that you know more about life and the modern philosophy than you did before.

Born Story-Teller

Sartre is a born story-teller and in all the stories there is a power and interest that grips the reader. The theme and subject matter of the title story, "Intimacy" can be summed up in one word: Sex—not the romantic, idealistic conception of sex as an ennobling, elevating influence that men like D. H. Lawrence have had, but plain, sordid earthy lust.

Sartre makes us feel that civilized man is a mere animal, an animal all the more pathetic and pitiable because it thinks.

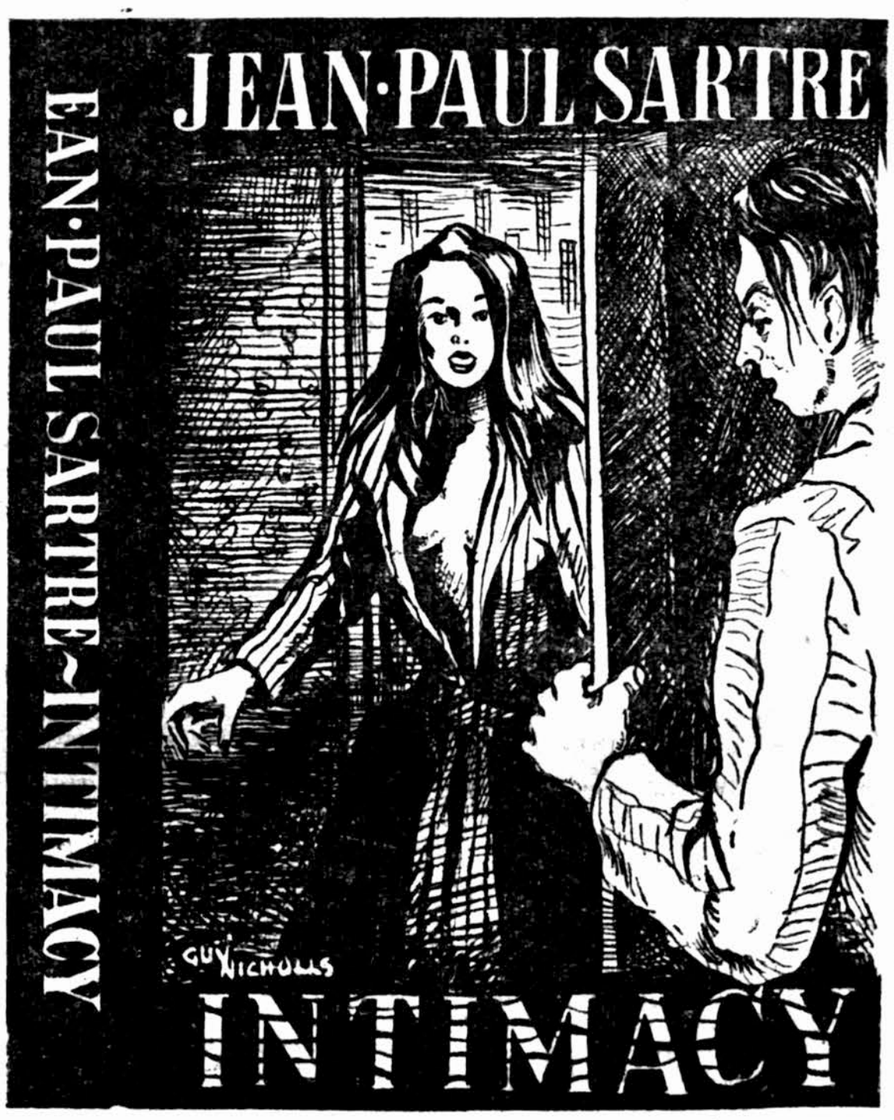
The perversions and decadence of modern civilization and of the post-war world—a world without hope, without expectation, just drifting along on the time of existence—are even more vividly drawn in "The Childhood Of A Leader".

In my opinion the best of the stories is unquestionably "The Wall"—a magnificent picture of the last night on earth of three men facing certain death at dawn on the morrow.

It is a piece of grim realism, a magnificent delineation of the perversion and pessimism, drawing its inspiration from a terrain devoid of everything except cesspools. In the faithful depiction of these cesspools of life lies Sartre's genius. IN THE REFUSAL TO REPRESENT LIFE AS ANYTHING MORE THAN A SERIES OF CESSPOOLS LIES THE FAILURE OF THAT GENIUS!

In the literary world of today one is considered to be old-fashioned if one does not rave about Sartre. Personally I prefer to be old-fashioned: give me an ounce of Knut Hamsun to a ton of Jean-Paul Sartre!

—P.D.



AN ATTRACTIVE COVER DESIGN

way most men go to their deaths —not like gilded heroes as the romantics would have us believe, but like poltroon cowards rather. And yet the efforts which one man makes to die a brave death restores to mankind much of the dignity that Sartre deprives it of in his other stories. Many of the scenes in this story are reminiscent of Erich Maria—Ramarque's great World War I novel —"All Quiet On the Western Front".

Only Different Facades

The sordid bestiality of the title story, the dumb courage of "The Wall"—hopless, expecting no release—the decadent development of "the Childhood Of A Leader", the instinct for mass destruction in "Erostratus" are all different facades of the same post-war world that Sartre knows so well and of the same stark realism the moderns so love to portray.

There is doubtless much that is repulsive about Sartre's work.

A greater author, while drawing a picture that is faithful to life, must at the same time express hope and faith for mankind. That should be the cardinal essence of all literary work, and judged by that canon Sartre is a failure.

he has neither hope for, nor faith in mankind: his philosophy is A PHILOSOPHY OF STAGNATION, NEVER OF DYNAMISM. He debases, never exalts: **his work is one saga of pollution,**

Mahadeo Desai's Diary

MAHADEOBHAI-KI-DIARY (Part II): Translated by Sjt. Ramnarain Chowdhari. Edited by Sjt. Narhari Parikh. Published by Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 5.

A worthy addition to the Hindustani litrature is being made by the publication of Mahadeobhai's Diary. The translator has done his task remarkably well. Nowhere do we find lingering traces of Gujarati. The style is clear, vivid and expressive. The choice of words is in very good taste, and the language on the whole has a pleasing and natural effect.

This second part of the diary covers up the time from 5-9-1932 to 1-1-'33. There is a very minute and exhaustive discussion on the question of fasts. Today, when people go on fast, or threaten fasts for all real or imaginary wrongs, it is highly edifying to know Gandhiji's real view of the matter. Mahadeobhai was a fine writer and being on intimate terms with Gandhiji, he has faithfully represented the inner working of Gandhiji's mind. Other burning questions of the time; like untouchability, Idol-worship, etc. are taken up in the latter half of the book.

This book is in conformity with the consistent high standard of the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir.

—D. G. P.

SOMETHING UNIQUE IN INDIAN STATISTICS

Economic Survey Of Matar Taluka

MATAR TALUKA: AN ECONOMIC SURVEY. DIRECTOR: J. C. KUMARAPPA. PRICE: Rs. 4 PAGES: 155.

Matar Taluka is an alluvial track, in Kheda District, Gujerat; it is watered by four rivers which ought to make it rich in products but the people there are in a state of chronic famine.

This survey was conducted in 1933 but it is of interest to the economist today for conditions remain much the same after twenty years. The facts and statistics which form this survey are collected directly from the peasants and are an accurate indicator, something unique in Indian statistics.

Briefly the survey shows that the population of Matar Taluka has been steadily declining from 1891 to 1921, owing to a high death rate; the peasant is not educated in the use of agricultural implements or in the use even of whatever meagre resources he has got; the average holding is half of what is required for proper exploitation of land; irrigation facilities have broken down and the inevitable result of it all is that everyone is in debt and overtaxed.

STORY FOR KIDS

THE STORY OF BAPU: By Shakuntala Masani. Oxford University Press. Price: Rs. 4 Pages: 92.

The finest thing about this lovely tale is the form in which the biography is presented. We accompany two little children in a bullockcart on their way to Gandhiji's funeral. On the way their grandfather, Old Palto, tells them the story of their Bapu, of how he used to spend hours looking at the monsoon sky waiting for the sun to show itself so that his mother may break her Shravan fast for the day, of how he ate meat and smoked bidies on the sly, of his love for the stories of Sravana and Harishchandra, of his life in England and his taste for good clothes, of the campaign in South Africa and the gradual integration of his convictions about truth and non-violence with his practice in life and of the long painful struggle for freedom; of his intense sympathy for the miserable peasant and the still more miserable untouchable; of his magical power which aroused frustrated millions to a sense of their personal dignity; of his introduction of relegion into politics, and the more important organization of the political movement on a pure ethical basis. All this is touched, diluted, simplified or gently glided over to fit the child's receptivity. The choice of incidents is very sensitive and the writer's quiet narrative style is very taking.

DO'S & DON'TS FOR YOUTH

TOWARDS GREATER INDIA: By M. R. Gupta. Published by Maman Chand Hukumchand, Rohtak, Punjab. Price: Rs. 2. Page: 185.

This is a book about the do's and don'ts of youth discipline and the function of the latter in the development of a fine character and consequently of a fine state. Mr. Gupta does not see discipline as a book of iron rules but a gauge to regulate our faculties, in his words 'to the tune of a cultured system or a systematic restraint'. He tells the schoolboy (or girl) that discipline is a staircase whose steps are duty, truth, loyalty etc: and at the top of this stairway lies the heaven of a right living. He shows the relation of discipline to the growth of national character. He has interspersed his teaching with very interesting anecdotes which sustain the interest of the young reader to the end.

D. C.

Short Stories In Hindi

SITAR KE TAAR: By Sri. Bhavprasad Gupta. Published by Dakshin Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Madras. Price Rs. 1-12.

WITH a growing acceptance of the importance of Hindustani as our national language, many new publications are brought forth by the various institutions working for the spread of Hindustani.

Dakshin Bharat Hindustani Prachar Sabha has recently published a collection of short stories by Sri Bhairavprasad Gupta.

The first story 'Sitar Ke Taar' which has also given the book its title, is a powerful character-sketch of a noble representative of that speedily vanishing race of Zamindars. Tragedy arises out of his love of charity and engulfs a happy family. But his charity is no charity in the real sense of the term. It is the result of vanity, pomp and self-aggrandisement. Flattery and a false notion of prestige make Pratapral, the hero, act with suicidal folly. The evils arising out of the dowry system and other similar customs are portrayed in a dramatic and slightly exaggerated fashion.

"Amar Bell" is the story of a forlorn old woman who is lost in a reverie of her long-past love affair. Though she goes on living mechanically, her heart is immersed in that river of remembrance. But she is not allowed to enjoy even that small consolation. A rebuffed lover of hers, who has not forgotten the old insult harasses her and brings about her death. The story is excessively sentimental, and the incident is very slight. But the language is expressive and forceful with a liberal over-dose of Urdu.

'Kanta' is the tale of a psychological experiment to bring about harmony in an estranged couple. The experiment is about to fail

(Continued on Page 22 Col. 5)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

YOU will certainly be pleased to know that our Gardener—President Shri B. G. Kher—has been remembering you a lot in England, where he is at present continuing his service to the Motherland, as our representative there in the post of High Commissioner.

His communications are received almost every week, and he is eager to know more and more about the Balkan-ji-Bari and its Youth Section of the Akhil Hind Yuvak Sangh, as well as the Bal Bhavan, Children's Centre, started in the Balodyan, old Charni Road Garden. I have also been conveying to him your reciprocal love and good wishes.

It is a matter of pride for us that Balasaheb, as we lovingly call him, takes so much interest in our organisation and in the children's cause in general. In England, he brings Balkan-ji-Bari to the notice of those inclined towards working for children and youth movements. Thus, through him, we are coming more in closer touch with the children's and youth organisations abroad. Our contacts are increasing, and friendships growing faster. Who knows, slowly and steadily God is helping us to realise our big dream of seeing the children of the whole world form one Great Brotherhood!

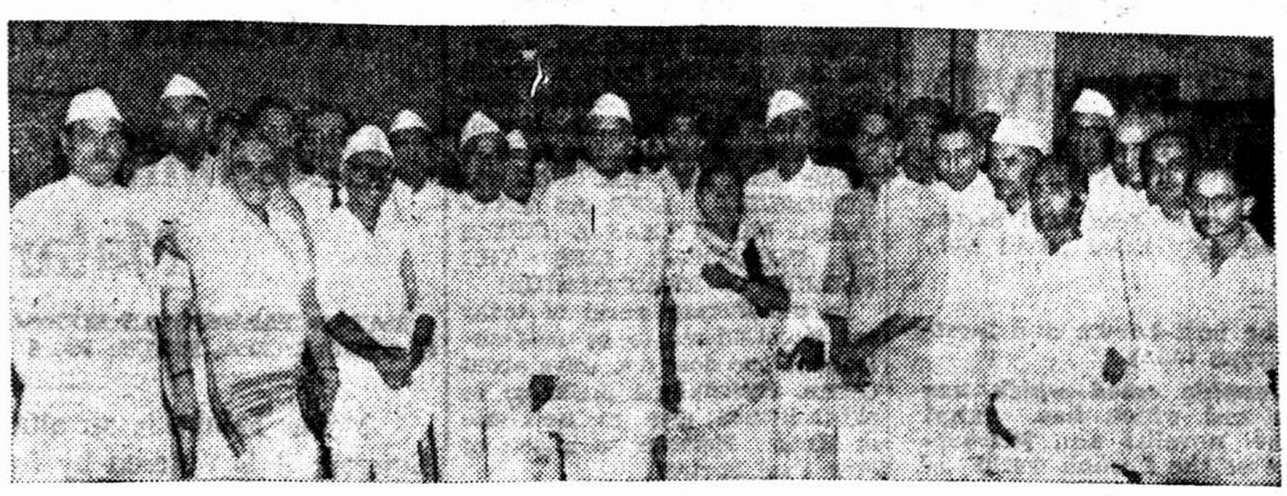
Children's Contacts

As I have told you on a number of pevious occasion, you are most welcome to send me your full name and address and age, and particulars of the hobbies that you are interested in, and the country where you would like to have Pen-Friends, and I shall be glad to secure these for you, as early as possible.

There is going to be organised in next December a World Friendship Seminar to Salzburg, Austria. Our country has been invited to send twelve representatives to attend the Seminar, and those desiring to participate in it may get fuller particulars from me.

Another "poetic" letter has been received from Sister S. Leela of Madras, and I should like to share it with you. She writes:—

KHER WITH BALKAN-JI-BARI WORKERS



Mr. B. G. Kher, President, Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh — at a meeting of the workers of the organisation, at Bombay before his departure to the United Kingdom as High Commissioner of India.

Dear Dada,

The postman came to my door
and said
That he wanted Leela to whom
a letter was addressed,
I ran from my room, like a
wild wood fay,
And snatched from his hand
Dada's letter away!

I received your letter, she continues, from the afternoon postman. I did expect your letter every minute, and got too much of a "bun." I wish you were here to share it with me. So, Dada, you are able to write long letters!

Our General

Recently General K. M. Cariappa paid a visit to our Kashmere Gate Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Delhi, writes Brother Amar Shankar. Since early morning it had started raining cats and dogs, and the roads, streets and bye-lanes were all flooded with water. It had become rather a difficult task to cross them. We were, however, sure that the General, being a military officer, would pay us his promised visit at the fixed time. We, therefore, left no stones unturned to make the C-in-C's visit a success.

The necessary preparations were going on, and the children began to gather in large numbers. Nearly two hundred boys and girls had collected, and besides there were so many of our workers to gree him. It was still drizzling when our General stepped out of his car in civilian dress. Twenty children standing on both sides of the lane received him with "Namaste", and a child garlanded him, and another pinned to his coat the Balkan-ji-Bari Badge.

Our meeting hall was divided into four sections. The first and the last compartments were utilised for the Exhibition and the Reading Room respectively, while the central two blocks were used for our games and gathering. The General went round and "inspected" the various departments, and he personally spoke to several children, asking them certain questions and inducing them to relate stories. He was glad to receive prompt replies from all of them.

Later, the General was introduced to the members of the Balkan-ji-Bari Parliament Cabinet which was inaugurated by Dada during his last visit to Delhi. He requested the children to invite him to the next session of their Parliament. Thereafter he visited the Reading Room and the Exhibition, and took personal interest in the books and the exhibits provided there. Finally, he witnessed the children's variety entertainment performance, and the function ended with his talk in which he advised them to maintain proper discipline always!

Strange Finds

Mr. Portly was very good at finding things—things like Colin's ball when he threw it crookedly and it went in the vegetable bed and hid under the cabbage leaves.

And now, when the top season was in full swing, and Ann and Christopher went spinning theirs on the concrete garden path, it was very handy to have Mr. Portly around. For he would quickly track down a top which had jumped among the cabbages when one of the children had given an extra big slash with the whip. Then he would sit and stare at it till they came to collect it.

One afternoon, however, when Mr. Portly was out with Snowball Ann lost her top in the vegetable bed and couldn't find it herself before it was time to go back to school.

When she came back she hurried down the garden to look for it again And there was Mr. Portly sitting and staring at something. But not among the cabbages; he was in the lettuce bed the other side of the path.

Queer Indeed

"That's queer!" said Ann. She went to investigate, and there, crouching miserably behind a large bolted lettuce was a singer guinea pig with a thorn in his left paw.

"What a blessing Mr. Portly found you!" Ann cried, as, stripping off her cardigan, she dropped it over the little fellow and gathered him up in it, so that he couldn't scratch or bite her as animals sometimes do when they're hurt and a bit frightened. Then, with Mr. Portly following, his tail proudly erect, Ann went in to find Mummie.

"Why, it must be the guinea pig the doctor's little boy lost a week ago," Mummie cried. "He was telling me about it today. I'll go and ring up when I've got that thorn out'.'

And so she did, while Ann gave Mr. Portly some milk outside as a reward. "For with a hurt leg like that," she said. "the poor little fellow would have been quite ill tomorrow if you hadn't found him."

Then, when the Doctor and his son had collected their pet, Ann and Mr. Portly went off and found the missing top.

Quick Change

Groaned a lazy young fellow
named Chillingly,
"The pace we are walking is
killing me."
But then in the rear,
A fierce bull did appear,
And Chillingly hurried most
willingly.

Puzzling Letter

"Jack is still very careless in his writing," said Father at tea. "In a letter I received from him this morning he wrote: 'It was and I said not or.' What on earth did he mean?"

Can you understand Jack's sentence?

Tongue-Twister

Repeat this six times in quick succession without mixing up the words;

Six sieves of sifted thistles.
Six sieves of unsifted thistles.
And six thistle sifters.

Not Helpful

What letter makes us get behind.

At meal times, making others wait?

The letter L because you'll find
It always turns "ate" into "late!".

What's In A Name?

"Now, what is your name?" said the boss as his office-boy came in to clear his boxes. "I always have to hear a name half-a-dozen times before I remember it."

"Well, sir," said the boy. "It's John Webb, John Webb, John Webb, John Webb, John Webb, John Webb."

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Independence Day was suitably celebrated by different Balkan-ji-Bari centres. At Ulhasnagar, the Balkan-ji-Bari units of all Kalyan camps began the programme with a "-Prabhat Pheri" ending at the Camp No. 3 Bal Mandir, where Shri Sakhawat Chotrani performed the National Flag hoisting ceremony. Thereafter a children's gathering was held under the presidentship of Shri Manik Israni. Children presented some entertainment items, and they were explained the significance of the Day. The function terminated with the distribuition of bananas to all.

At Ahmedabad all the local units had a joint gathering in the Commerce College, under the presidentship of Shri Himmatlal Shukla. The audience was very much pleased with the children's variety performance. The Regional Secretaries, Shri Khialdas Mahta and Shri Ghanshyam Vyas spoke on the occasion. They announced that about twenty units of the Balkan-ji-Bari had been established in Ahmedabad, and they appealed for greater co-operation of the public.

There are Balkan-ji-Bari Units in many parts of India. If you wish to get yourself enrolled in this premier All-India Children's Association, please send for its particulars and enrolment forms from Dada— "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, (that postal address

VANA MAHOTSAV

Little Shakuntala performing 'puja' before planting a tree in Bal Bhavan premises.

is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be happy and proud to join the Great Brotherhood of boys and girls of this country!

Dada will be pleased also to receive your short contributions of stories, games, tricks and smiles, etc. legibly written on one side only of the paper, for publication in this "Corner" if found suitable. As a matter of fact, you can write to him anything that you like—ask him anything you desire—He will be happy to be of any service to you! JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

LITTLE DANCE ARTISTES

Two little members of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari in a dance pose.

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Art rooted in literature — Role of specialised treatises — In communion with nature — Values of interpretation of treatises — Function in honour of artist — Inauguration of art publication — Artist greater than biographer — Mural for United Nations.

LITERATURE determines the form and technique of art and nourishes it by providing material for it. Art in its various media gives a concrete shape to literature.

This inter-relationship between the two modes of expression has subsisted for centuries in India. Every Indian art has to be studied or reviewed against this background.

Literature Behind Art

Each Indian art has its basis and background in literature; and literature bearing on the subject of art is divided into two categories—technical and general. The prevailing notion that art is nothing more than a practical activity has fostered indifference towards the relevant literature. There are artists—painters, sculptors, musicians and dancers—who believe that art has no past or history behind it and that the tradition means repetition of the technique which is introduced to them.

The technical literature on arts is in the form of specialised treatises. This literature forms an outstanding feature of the different traditional arts of this country. In the treatises, say on music, foundamentals are enunciated, theories are propounded and the rationale of the technique is explained. This category of literature is, as it were, compilation of a code of the technique and a manual for the practice of every art. Numerous treatises on different arts have been lost for good. Some relating to drama, music, dance, architecture, painting and sculpture are still available; and they must be preserved as a precious legacy and revived as an authority to be consulted for the practice of arts.

"Law-Makers"

One gets deep insight into the technique and form of painting and sculpture by reading the relevant literature. Music and dance have, all along, followed the fundamentals and conformed to the general principles of the classical technique laid down in the treatises. In fact, every Indian art owes its distinctive character to the concepts derived by it from the literary sources.

Whether the compilers of treatises themselves were artists or not is a point which might be settled at some future date. At this stage, the works left by them give ground for the assumption that they were practical men and not merely theorists. Among literary scholars, compilers of art treatises form a class of "law-makers" for art, and it is quite probable that they had artists as collaborators, if they themselves were not artists.

In Harmony With Nature

The creative spirit of such scholars was stimulated by Nature towards which they had a reverential attitude, and for this reason, they had eschewed, while laying down fundamentals and theories, deviations and deflections from the laws of Nature. Even today every Indian art can be explained on the basis of Nature's laws and universally acknowledged scientific principles. India had attained eminence in art, because her scholars, poets and artists were admirers of and were inspired by beauty in Nature.

And from Nature, the art scholars and artists had imported much in art. Among other things, symbolism has to be counted as the unique product of India's creative genius. As integrated in the technique of dance as a mode of interpretation, the code of symbolism shows how carefully numerous facets of beauty in Nature were studied by the ancient compilers. Their ingenuity had touched the highest point in assigning an entirely different meaning to a given form.

For Correct Appraisal

The knowledge of the available technical literature is calculated to furnish the requisite background to the training in any Indian art. Such literature should, as well, be useful to the lay people for deep understanding and intelligent appreciation of the different arts; and it is on this crucial point that the system of training in arts—specialised as well as general—is deficient. While much of the literary wealth of art is yet to be made available to Indians, one wonders how much the loquacious European critics and commentators and their camp-followers who are struggling to dominate the Indian scene and who claim expert judgment on Indian art know about it. Have they ever cared to inquire where and how deep Indian art is rooted?

Apart from furnishing treatises to arts, literary scholars had provided abundant material as subject matter to artists. Painters, sculptors, music and dance composers and dramatists had drawn freely from the literary sources during different periods. As a matter of fact, art as a mode of expression was in tune with the ideology and literary thought prevalent in a given period. The knowledge of the subject matter is, therefore, essential to the proper appraisal of the ancient works of art.

The technical literature was produced from time to time, so that the process of development of arts was maintained. A stage was revealed during the Rajput-Moghal period when the beginning was made to translate some works in the then current languages, but this endeavour almost came to a standstill following the advent of the foreign rule. The day might dawn in future when the creative genius might be stimulated to resume the task of composing treatises which would prompt development of Indian arts on their own lines. For the present, it would be enough if scholars would undertake to interpret the existing works to the artists and people, so that education in arts might get the background in which it is lacking.

Karmarkar Honoured

The contemporary cultural history of Bombay should record Saturday 17th August, 1952 as the the day of an art function of the rare type. The occasion was the celebration, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, of the 61st birth day of India's well known sculptor Mr. V. P. Karmarkar The large attendance at the function reflected the popularity gained by Mr. Karmarkar and also the increasing appreciation of art by the public. The acceptance, by India's Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, of presidentship of the function was a very encouraging feature of the celebration.

Glowing tributes were paid by several speakers to Mr. Karmarkar for the eminence attained by him and for the great contribution made by him to art particularly sculpture—within the period of fifty years. Mr. Deshmukh's presidential address was instructive and illuminating. As a token of appreciation of Mr. Karmarkar's unfading devotion to art and of his brilliant achievements, a commemoration volume of his works compiled by the celebration committee was presented to him. All those who were on the committee or joined the function should be congratulated on the spirit, shown by them, of honouring an artist.

In India Artists are rarely honoured. The function to felicitate Mr. Karmarkar should, therefore, be remembered as an occasion of special importance to the art world. The son of a kirthankar and image-maker in a village in Maharashtra, Karmarkar was discovered in his childhood as a genius by Sir Otto Rothfield who was then the collector in the district, and then arrangements were made by him and the late Dr. Bhajokar for Karmarkar's education in art in India and then in England, and today Karmarkar has distinguished himself by his devotion to art as a front-rank and creative sculptor and has earned international reputation. India ought to honour artiste of eminence. The lesson which one must draw from Karmarkar's life is that creative artists born in remote villages must be spotted and trained before their talent withers away.

Useful Publication

An interesting function came off at the Model Art Institute Dadar, on the Independence Day. It was organised in order to inaugurate publication of an art book "Kala and Kalakar" in Marathi by Mr. S. D. Bhalerao B.A. (Honours) B. T. of Jalagaon. Art publications in regional languages are few, and the functions in which they might be declared as published are fever still. The function, therefore, assumed additional importance. The Model Art Institute is a recognised and popular school of art. It has undertaken in collaboration with Mr. V. A. Gangal of the "Pratibha", publication of Mr. Bhalerao's book and has, thereby, extended the scope of its useful activities.

Mr. Bhalerao is, as it appears from his book, a good student of art particularly Indian art. He has given, in the book, sufficient information with which the students of art ought to equip themselves. "Kala and Kalakar" makes valuable addition to the literature on art in Marathi. It will be useful to students as a text-book and also to general readers interested in art.

Indifference To Artist

Unveiling the bust of the late Mr. K. T. Telang on the premises of the Bombay University, Bombay's Governor, Mr. Girijashankar Bajpai made proper appraisal of the labours of the Artist, when he observed that the artist's work would present, to the mental eyes of the present and future generations, the physical image of the celebrity whose bust or statue he models or carves. It is the artist and not the biographer who can create and perpetuate the exact physical likeness of any person, and therein lies his importance.

Inspite of the world having acknowledged the artist's capability, one wonders why reservation is usually exercised in mentioning his name in the proceedings of functions. The services rendered by the artist cannot be taken as mercenary in the current sense. The payment is made to him for his labours and for the material used by him, but no price can be set on the creative element which turns his work into an object of beauty with enduring values. The aesthetic appeal of an object of art is determined by the impress of the creative abilities which the artist leaves on it. The custom of omitting mention of the artist's name in memorial functions has to be ended, so that social justice may be done to him.

Freedom Mural

The United Nations Secretariat is going to have, in its main hall, a mural which will be 60 feet in length and 10 feet in height. The sketches have been approved by the U.N. art advisers, and Mr. Jose Vela Zaneth of the Dominican Republic is the artist who has been commissioned to execute the mural. This mural has been planned for a far reaching and noble purpose. Since freedom is the ideal of the United Nations, the mural will be appropriately designed to portray the struggle of mankind towards freedom from all enslavements.

The mural will be a symbol of freedom. It should be a constant reminder to the colonial powers and champions of imperialism and totalitarianism to initiate an era of democracy without any reservation among the peoples held in subjugation by them. The United Nations ought to have invited designs from other countries particularly those in Asia which have in recent years attained freedom. India stands foremost among such countries and has made her mark as a free country in international contacts and in the United Nations various organisations. The United Nations should seek the co-operation of Indian Artists to execute murals with freedom or human rights as the motif on other walls of its secretariat. Though Indian art is frequently exhibited in foreign countries, murals in the undistracted Indian style if painted on the walls of the U.N. Secretariat will depict freedom in typical Indian idioms apart from radiating the beauty of the traditional art of this country.

VILLAGE GIRL

A beautiful specimen of prominent sculptor V. P. Karmarkar's art.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

ERADICATING A DISEASE

By Ritchie Calder

Epidemics From Holy Waters

CRUSADE AGAINST PLAGUE-SPOTS IN CALCUTTA

ON the world map of pestilential diseases, Calcutta appears as a plague-spot — the real plague, bubonic, which has terrorised the world for centuries. But one of the reasons why it has now lost its terror is because the West Bengal Government has got it under control.

There are certain places in the world where bubonic plague is endemic, where the people have been consistently exposed to it and have survived it. But with the speed of modern communications it could, with devastating results, flare up in a community a thousand miles away.

One of these slumbering volcanoes of pestilence is a limited area in the slums of Calcutta. There, in squalor, which shocked me as it would shock anyone. Rats breed, and on the rats breed fleas, (the cheopis) which carry the disease from the infected rats to human beings. In these slums, where human habitations (a flattering description) crowd alongside the warehouses and stores, the wooden benches or tables which serve as beds have to be perched on bricks, and babies have to be slung in hammocks out of reach of the ravaging rats.

Plague did not originate in Bengal. There was little evidence of it before 1895, when a British regiment — the Srhopshires—was moved from Hong Kong to Calcutta. There had been two deaths while in Hong Kong, and on their arrival in India, some cases occurred in the civil population, which by hindsight we can now recognise as plague, but which was not admitted as such. Not until three years later was the presence of plague officially recognised, and by that time it had got a grip in Calcutta. It continued extensively until 1911. Then it lapsed as a serious danger until 1936, when it was re-introduced from the State of Bihar.

In 1948, fifty years after the discovery of plague in Calcutta, it reappeared in exactly the same locality and it appeared at the same time of the year.

But the authorities were masters of the situation. The cases were recognised quickly and isolated, and the plague experts were able to study the transmission of the disease The rats were caught in one area - the suspected plague centre — and were taken in cages to the Institute for Public Health. They were marked by notches in their ears and taken eight miles from the town. They were released and shortly afterwards some were tracked while making their way back along the canals and railway lines. Others were rediscovered in the place where they had been originally caught.

The Indian scientists studied the habits of the flea, which is the plague-carrier. They found how temperature and humidity influenced the propagation of the flea and from this could predict what the flea population would be like at certain times. And from this kind of information they worked out their plague strategy.

TELL-TALE BUBO

From the Plague Control Office go out the patrols for their continual surveillance of the plague district. Every day they trap rats and bring them back for laboratory examination. If the rats show the tell-tale bubo of swelling, emergency measures will be taken, including the inoculation, with plague vaccine, of any exposed to risk. But systematically, all the time, squads go around exterminating the rats. They pump cyanide gas into the rat-holes and they kill them by the thousand.

On the world map of pestilential diseases, Calcutta appears also as a source of cholera. Every day the Calcutta newspapers report a number of cases. Again Calcutta is the host of an unwelcome guest. The source of the present cholera is supposed to have been Basra, in 1931.

The rampant season for cholera is March, April and May, with smaller outbreaks in September and October, but cases occur practically throughout the whole year.

Cholera is a disease of insanitation carried by water. Flies may play a part in maintaining the cycle of the disease between outbreaks.

There is not sufficient filtered water for the four million people of Calcutta. The supplies for most of them come from the Hoogli river, from canal and from tanks which are also used for bathing. The Hoogli and the canals are also the sewage drains, and the people drink from them in addition to washing and bathing in them. The vibrio, the microscopic organism of cholera, is picked up from this water.

ALL FROM HOLY WATERS

In addition, people come from wide areas to bathe in the holy waters of Ganges, and for religious reasons take back with them bottles of the water—thus effectively spreading cholera.

Some Indian authorities dispute this suggestion that the sacred rivers are a source of cholera.

The micro-biologists of the All-India Institute for Public Health, however, take regular samples of the water from the rivers, the canals and the bathing pools — a minimum of one sample a week from each test point. They find the vibrio present before the public health authorities actually report fresh outbreaks. They find it in the water of the canals and the Hoogli but not in the bathing tanks.

Today India has some of the best laboratories in the world for the production of cholera vaccine and, while the disease is a persisting risk, it is kept within bounds.

Then there is scrub typhus Before the Second World War, the authorities did not realise that it was endemic in Bengal. When the Army was stationed there, there was an outbreak of what was supposed to be paratyphoid. It turned out to be scrub-typhus. This is the disease which played havoc with the troops in the jungle war in Burma and Malaya.

It is communicated by a mite. or at least the larvae of a mite. Researches into the disease have been advanced by the success of the All-India Institute in being able to breed. in captivity, the larvae.

Scrub-typhus today is no longer the deadly menace it was. Previously the mortality from the disease was great and there was no really effective method of dealing with it. Today, as a result of the discovery of anti-biotics (which began with penicillin) it has been conquered. With chloromycetin, aureomycin or terramycin, cases can be cured within 24 to 48 hours.

But the authorities of Bengal realise that however effective may be their researches, their intervention and treatment of these pestilential diseases and any other medical measures, the real answer lies in cleaning up the "plague-spots".

The overcrowding of Calcutta and the slums which exist are an intimidating problem, but the Calcutta authorities have started big improvement schemes. They have wiped out whole slum districts and are building new homes to house the people in pest-free conditions.

It is a labour of Hercules—the cleaning of the Augean Stables.

Nurse Pepper has regularly to take blood samples for signs of the disease. In one district the malaria rate amongst infants was 53.7 per cent. Next year it was nil.

Man Must Sweat

(Continued from Page 2 Col 5)

heart and the blood flow through the skin bringing the metabolic heat to the surface, and the other the production of sweat, the evaporation of which removes heat.

Tests show that a temperate climate man reacts badly to work in heat when he is first tried out; the opening up of blood vessels in the skin drains blood from other parts so that his heart begins to race and he may vomit or faint; sweating is low in starting and not profuse. But with training the body compensates for the extra blood vessels to be filed by increasing the amount of blood, so that those dangers pass; then he begins to sweat sooner and more freely, and thus becomes "acclimatized to heat". Tests on tropical men, both in Asia and Africa, have shown, surprisingly, that these men react more like untrained temperate climate men than like "fully acclimatized" individuals, and with training they show the same changes.

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This is because indigenous tropical man rarely works hard in the heat; he prefers to take life quietly, to move slowly and take no exercise, and to catnap frequently; he avoids sweating and keeps his agricultural activities to the minimum, living when possible as Adam did in Eden. The immigrant to the Tropics, however, who works hard and plays hard becomes nearly completely acclimatized, and thus the paradox that he is better able to work in the heat than the locally-born.

But then all around him the immigrant sees the indigenous man cultivating inactivity, sleeping when he can and avoiding hard physical work. Surely, the immigrant asks himself, the local inhabitant must know best; so he too begins to work short hours, and to take a long midday sleep from which he arises confused rather than refreshed to restart his broken day.

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When a man sweats he loses water which must be replaced. Physiologically it is best to drink as one sweats, but drinking when at work is often frowned upon; so by evening men have substantial water deficits. Pure water is dull stuff, so the tendency is to make good the deficiency with more interesting alcoholic drinks; compatriots and friends gather together to exchange news and gossip; nostalgia stimulates more drinking; so insidiously an immigrant community becomes mildly but chronicaly alcoholic and thus develops "Tropical Neurasthenia". Possibly the best tropical settlers are the Moslems who are forbidden by their religion to touch alcohol. But prohibition is not necessary, merely the recognition that to drink water as one sweats is natural and desirable, a sign not of weakness, but of good sense.

The salt losses in the sweat must also be made good, otherwise grave disorders will result. Man needs half-an-ounce of common salt per day and even more in very hot climates or with strenuous work. Part of tropical man's unwillingness to sweat may possibly be an expression of a salt lack or a recognition of the difficulty of replacing salt.

Improved living and working conditions, with or without air-conditioning, will help to reduce the heat load, but the settler cannot avoid the heat of the air. Sweat is only praiseworthy when it is the outcome of useful effort; so tractors should be fitted with canopies, and hats should be widebrimmed enough to shade the whole body from the sun.

The way to productive life in the Tropics is the same as anywhere else: eschew sloth. A tropical community must be prepared to work as hard as it would do in a temperate climate and not be frightened of the heat; by hard work food production can be increased and indigenous diseases eradicated.

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Tropical men must be taught that they are not like cattle who cannot sweat well and have to rest for half the day to prevent being overheated, even at the risk of starving themselves; men are born with sweat glands so that they may safely work in the heat. The brunt of the day's work must be done before taking a nap. Let communities in these areas develop into fully integrated societies, where isolation and boredom are no longer the lot of every man when his day's work is done, and separation from wife and family the rule rather than the exception for the immigrant.

Recreation must be provided, so that alcohol can revert to its correct role from being a universal hobby to a useful social lubricant. With a real home life and the development of cultural facilities the brain worker too can play his part. But the key above all is the willingness to sweat, and only when much sweat has flowed will a community be able to afford such extravagant luxuries as improving its local climate by air-coditioning.